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## LAST OF THE FALL AMENDMENTS TO TREATY DEFEATED

Real Contest Is to Take Place on  
Reservations, as Failure of the  
Johnson Amendment Is Said  
to Be a Foregone Conclusion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. The last of the Fall amendments to the treaty of peace was defeated in the United States Senate yesterday by a vote of 55 to 44. The Republican leaders not even challenging a roll call, an indication that the amendment in the Senate makes it impossible to put through any textual changes in the Versailles documents. Only one amendment remains to be disposed of, namely, the Johnson amendment equalizing the voting power of the United States and the British Empire. Following the defeat of the moderate Republicans on the Shantung amendment and their refusal to vote for it despite their denunciation of the Shantung provision of the treaty, there is little hope left for the amendment offered by the Senator from California. Its defeat, in fact, now appears a foregone conclusion.

Judging from the vote on Shantung, the maximum strength that the Johnson amendment can command was estimated yesterday at 44, which is five less than the number of votes required to adopt it. After a conference of Republican leaders early on Friday morning, the conclusion was reached that all the textual amendments would be defeated and that further delay over them would be unavailing. It was, therefore, determined to reach a vote on the Johnson amendment as soon as possible, probably by Wednesday of next week, and then proceed to consideration of reservations to the treaty.

### Reservations Situation

Thus the first phase of the battle over the Versailles document in the Senate is already as good as concluded with the Administration forces victorious and the "irreconcilables" driven to the last defenses on reservations. The strength of these reservations, as well as their number, it is now clear, will depend on the attitude of the "moderate" Republicans, through whose support the Democrats defeated the amendments. The last of the Fall amendments defeated yesterday would withdraw the United States from participation in the Reparations Commission created by the treaty of peace, except where American delegates were especially instructed to take part. It said:

"The United States delegates shall have no vote in the proceedings except concerning a matter where the delegate is especially instructed by his government to take part in the business of the commission and to cast and record the vote of the United States thereupon."

Democratic leaders in the Senate who have assumed full responsibility for the fight on the treaty while the President is unable to take part, are making a strong bid for the support of the "moderate" Republicans on the ground that not even on reservations can they align themselves with the "irreconcilables," whose avowed aim is the rejection of the treaty by the Senate.

### Policy of Leaders

The following colloquy throws light on the policy of the Democratic leaders when the question of reservations is reached:

"I see that the Senator from Nebraska has taken his seat in the Chamber," said Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from Maine. "I was much interested this morning in the position taken by the Senator, that because the peace treaty is practically sure to be ratified, therefore it is entirely proper for us to take preliminary action thereunder. I do not agree with the position taken by the Senator, but I am very much pleased to hear him say that the treaty is going to be ratified."

"That may be a very interesting subject for debate," said Senator Hitchcock, "but this is not the proper time to discuss the matters to which the Senator refers. I believe in crossing a bridge when we get to it."

### "Only Possible Combination"

"But the Senator crossed the bridge this morning," urged Mr. Hale. "I think probably it would hardly be proper to say that I crossed the bridge this morning," replied Mr. Hitchcock. "I think when we get to that bridge we will cross it, and I believe that when we get to it the only question remaining for the Senate to decide is whether those who are in favor of ratifying the treaty with reservations can get together with senators who are in favor of ratifying the treaty without reservations. I know that it is not possible for reservations senators alone to ratify the treaty, but I am very sure that sena-

tors who are in favor of ratifying the treaty with reservations cannot possibly do so by uniting with senators who are determined to defeat the treaty under all circumstances. The only possible combination is the one I have stated."

The moderates are apparently now in a position to control the final outcome. The inclination of a majority of them to special reservations, not alone on the lines recommended by the Foreign Relations Committee, but on the question of Shantung and on the Johnson amendment as well, will probably compel the Administration forces to accept their program as the alternative to permitting the "irreconcilables" to defeat the treaty.

Col. Edward M. House, one of the American delegates to the Paris Peace Conference, sent an emissary to the Senate yesterday to inform the Foreign Relations Committee that he would willingly testify before it. Several of the committee are anxious to hear Colonel House and question him on phases of the Paris conference, but as yet no decision has been reached regarding a hearing.

### Irish Question Presented

Thomas Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, introduced a resolution yesterday which proposes to put the Irish question before the League of Nations as soon as the treaty of peace becomes effective. Senators who realize the true character of the Irish question are inclined to believe that the League should be given something less complicated as its first essay in international settlement.

## WORLD LEAGUE OF COTTON INTERESTS

Officers of Organization Formed  
at New Orleans Conference  
—Bolters Return—Constructive  
Measures Are Adopted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The world is today organized into a league of cotton-growing and manufacturing nations. Though all the British delegates bolted the cotton conference late Thursday afternoon, the majority of them returned and their leaders were on the platform when the sessions ended. Six banquets in the Grunewald, St. Charles, and Desoto hotels closed the conference, and New England and New York delegates left yesterday morning on two special trains to inspect several cotton plantations and to stop for a day in Memphis on their return journey.

Fuller E. Calloway, a planter of La Grange, Louisiana, and Russell D. Lowe, a spinner of New England, were selected as the American vice-presidents of the world organization. Sir A. Herbert Dixon, head of the foreign delegates and also a cotton planter of Mississippi, was chosen as president until the next election of officers, which will be held in England in 1921 at the time of the first meeting of the permanent organization. Rufus B. Wilson of Boston was elected general secretary, and Frank Nasmith of England, assistant secretary. Two vice-presidencies in the permanent organization were given to England as well as to the United States. The men chosen were Edward B. Orme and John Smethurst. One vice-president was allotted to each of the following countries: France, George Badern; Belgium, Count Jean De Hemphlin; Switzerland, Herman Buhler; Italy, Commander Giorgio Minilun. Membership is confined to ten classes, the same as those which ruled the present conference with the exception of the one on government and economics, which was dropped. The executive committee will be comprised of the leading officers and one member to be selected from each class.

Constructive measures adopted by the conference were those recommending a system of warehouses in the United States to protect the American bale from farm to port; the urging of Congress to pass enabling legislation, so that foreign spinners and manufacturers might be extended long term loans so large that they could buy at least 1,000,000 bales of the present crop as well as other United States products; the declaration that it is the duty of the government to take steps to prevent cotton loss through exposure; commendation of the Railroad Administration for resuming the issuance at interior points of through bills of lading for foreign destination; approval of government aid in inland waters and transportation; recommendation that the various countries continue to compile statistics on production, exports and imports, and favoring research institutions and cooperation throughout the world of uniform classification for American cotton and recommending the posting at a uniform spot of all quotations for American spot cotton in all markets.

## NEW SCANDINAVIAN "CABINET" FORMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday).—Beginning with next month, meetings are to be held in Copenhagen of a Scandinavian "cabinet" composed of the three Prime ministers and ministers for Foreign Affairs of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. The League of Nations will be among the questions discussed.

## NEED OF TOLERANT POLICY EMPHASIZED

Wisdom Shown of Treating Announcement of Reported Request, That Germany Help to Blockade Russia, With Reserve

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—With reference to the report that Germany has been requested to join in the allied blockade of Soviet Russia, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is in a position to state today that it would be wise to treat the announcement, as published, with reserve and to await an explanation, which will be forthcoming shortly. This explanation will probably place the matter in a different light from that in which it is viewed at present by that section of the British press, for instance, which is freely criticizing the Foreign Office, in particular, and the Supreme Council, in general, for what The Times of London terms an act "which must fulfill the fondest hopes of German chauvinism."

Meanwhile all that can be said for the moment is that whatever step has been taken has been made as usual by all the allied and associated powers in concert, so that the responsibility rests with no one power more than with another.

As for the Allies' attitude toward the Russo-German problem in general, wisdom is considered to lie in the pursuit of a broad and tolerant policy rather than in a too critical examination of acts and intentions. This consideration is held to apply equally to the case of the present German Government as to that of the leaders of the Russian anti-Bolshevik crusade, and in both cases it has also to be remembered that there are at work political forces interested in magnifying the lapses for their own ends.

### Difficulties of Situation

Thus with the position of the existing German Government—it is undeniable that the Bauer Cabinet has dallied, to say the least, with the problem presented by the revolt of its troops in the East and that, were ultimate success to attend General von Goltz' somewhat transparent attempt to emulate the deeds of 1812, it would not be loath to reap the advantage.

At the same time, however, the existence and attitude of this recalcitrant force on Germany's eastern frontier undoubtedly constitute a very real embarrassment and menace to the Berlin Government, and there is no real proof of any complicity in the matter with which that government is charged by the German Spartacists with a view to prejudicing its position at home and abroad.

Allied circles, at any rate, certainly have no interest in playing into the hands of the Spartacists by following up the same line of attack. Rather is it to their advantage to afford such moral support as they can to the government, which from the allied standpoint, is as satisfactory a one as can well be hoped for in Germany for the present, and which is one whose disappearance would almost certainly be the signal for a violent swing to another reaction on one hand or anarchy on the other.

### Reason for Fostering Confidence

It is considered politic, therefore, to refrain from viewing the German Government's proceedings with too critical an eye, and instead to foster, by the bestowal of such confidence as is possible, any tendency toward progress and reform that manifests itself, no matter how faintly developed at first.

Similarly with regard to Admiral Koltchak and his colleagues; it is not denied that in Russian anti-Bolshevik circles there are reactionary and pro-German elements, or, indeed, that the whole anti-Bolshevik movement might not in given circumstances become identified with one or the other or both. Should it do so, however, it is held that it would be allied blunders that would be to blame, for, taken as a whole, the movement is at present soundly democratic and genuinely pro-Ally. Confidence and friendly encouragement will help to keep it so. Distrust and suspicion will but promote what it is desired to avoid.

Hence with Russia, as with Germany, the allied mod d'ordre is to make the most of such promise as the situation holds, even while wisely refusing to ignore the possible dangers with which it is fraught.

## REPLY IS MADE BY PRESIDENT POINCARÉ

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday).—In reply to an address from the Bar-le-Duc Council expressing the hope that when his term of office as President of the Republic expires, he would become again a candidate, President Poincaré has replied that he will certainly consider it his duty not to decline the offer.

### RECEPTION FOR MARSHAL FOCH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday).—Marshal Foch will be received by President Poincaré at the French Academy on January 22.

## PRESIDENT SHOWS A DEFINITE GAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. Definite improvement in the condition of the President was reported at the White House last night. There is no necessity for an operation at this time to relieve a local trouble which has caused him some discomfort the last few days, it was declared. His general condition was said to be good and continued progress toward complete recovery is the expectation of his personal physician and four consulting specialists.

## NORTHWEST ARMY TAKES GATCHINA

Russian Troops Capture Important Railway Junction—Report of Bombardment by British of Kronstadt Unconfirmed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HELSINGFORS, Finland (Friday).—The Russian Northwest Army captured the important railway junction of Gatchina on Tuesday night and has since occupied Krasnaya Gorka and Krasnoye Selo.

Meanwhile, in reply to inquiries this evening, the Admiralty disclaimed any knowledge of the reported bombardment of Kronstadt by the British fleet. Asked if the report might be an intelligent anticipation, a high official replied, "No, not even that."

### Further Success of Volunteer Army

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—According to General Denikin's communication, the volunteer army has scored further successes in the Volga-Don region, and has captured 5000 prisoners and 27 guns. Elsewhere, however, the Bolsheviks are offering strong resistance and in the Voronezh region have taken the offensive, while a Bolshevik wireless message announces that the Bolshevik troops recaptured Kiev on Wednesday.

### Warships Observed in Kopia Bay

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—A Moscow wireless message, transmitted at 5:16 p. m. today, reports as follows: At Kopia Bay an enemy squadron consisting of several transports and warships was observed. In the Finnish coast, the volunteer army has proceeded, 10 versts west of Krasnaya Gorka.

In the Jamburg direction the fighting continues in the region of Krasnoye Selo and Gatchina. Fighting is proceeding 35 versts northeast of Pskov.

### Fall of Petrograd Reported Imminent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Advance of the anti-Bolshevik forces is continuing, the army is now 15 miles from Gatchina, Riga is clear of Russo-German troops, and it is regarded as certain that Petrograd will fall, according to a cable message just received by the American Relief Administration European children's fund from J. C. Miller, its representative in Estonia. Mr. Miller estimates that if Petrograd falls 300,000 children of the city and district near by will require assistance. Relief Administration representatives have followed every advance of the non-Bolshevik forces, giving food to the children of the areas liberated from the Bolsheviks.

### SALVADOR MORATORIUM

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador.—Banking institutions of this city have asked the government to extend the moratorium, the time limit of which expires on July 28, 1920. In the event the government does not do this, the banks are said to have declared, it will be necessary for them to call all loans and cancel credits.

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## UNITY NEEDED IN PEACE AS IN WAR

Mr. Lloyd George, in Sheffield  
Speech, Calls on America to  
Help in "Great Civilizing  
Duty" Among Turkish People

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SHEFFIELD, England (Friday).—In the course of a speech on economy at a luncheon given here by Sir E. E. Hatfield at which the American Ambassador was present, Mr. Lloyd George referred, as he did in his last speech in the House of Commons, to the heavy expenditure entailed by the delay in the ratification of the peace treaty by America and by the fact that the future of Turkey is still undecided.

Troops have to be maintained and ships kept in commission while that remains the case, he pointed out. They had to keep the army and navy, he remarked, until they had the signature to their treaty of peace and until it became clear that it was not merely a signature, but that it was enforceable.

Turning to the question of Turkey, he observed that it was no secret that the delay was attributable to the fact "that you cannot settle differences with Turkey until you know whether the United States of America is going to share in the burdens of civilization outside the States."

He was rather glad, the Premier added, that the United States was being brought face to face with that problem, for it would cause the minority to realize what the vast majority realized before, namely, that the British Empire had not been out to grab territory, but had been undertaking a great civilizing duty at a great cost to the home country.

### Appeal for America to Help

It was a task, Mr. Lloyd George said, which was a mission which Providence had assigned to their race. It was being discharged in different parts of the world, and they begged the support of their own kind and kin of America to join them in that task.

"Unless they do so," he said, "I do not know what is going to happen to parts of the Turkish Empire. We cannot undertake it all. France cannot undertake it all. There are people who have been living in the shadow of a great tyranny for centuries who are trembling with fear at this moment and they are appealing with uplifted hands to America to go there and help them. I hope that appeal will not be in vain."

"This would sound like imperialism on the part of the British," the Prime Minister continued, "were it not for the fact that we are undertaking a similar responsibility ourselves, and we find that we are going to the limit and it would not be wise to go further."

Until the problem was settled, he added, it would be the height of unwisdom to disarm. It was vital to the world that it should be settled properly and settled promptly. In responding subsequently to the toasts of the guests, J. W. Davies, the American Ambassador, earnestly commended his country to his hearers' friendship, confidence and enduring trust.

Thursday—Mr. Lloyd George today received the freedom of the city of Sheffield, his name thus being the ninth one to be inscribed on the city's roll of freemen. John W. Davis, the American Ambassador, was present at the ceremony. At night the Prime Minister attended the two hundred and ninety-first feast of the Ancient Cutlers Company, this being only the third time that the Prime Minister of the day has been a guest of the company, Lord Palmerston in 1862, and Lord Rosebery in 1894 being the previous instances.

### Importance of Cooperation

Mr. Lloyd George said he had decided not to take the advice of the newspapers, which had told him what he must say and what he must avoid saying and had even formulated the phrases he must use. He would instead take his own course.

The Prime Minister then spoke earnestly of the importance of pro-

duction, and of cooperation between employers and employed.

He dwelt on the importance of solving the transport problem, which was, he said, as important in peace as in war, especially in developing the backward areas and regenerating the rural life of the country.

The development of the motive power in the country was also touched upon. The only offset against increasing the cost of labor, he declared, was the increased use of motive power which would solve the difficulty of both workers and employers. He advised more scrapping of obsolete machinery and spoke of the advantage of converting coal into electrical power.

Finally he emphasized the importance of man-power, declaring that it was necessary to bear the strain of industry as of war. They must be mentally and physically fit, he said, hence the importance of Mr. Fisher's education measure.

"We showed what this country could achieve," Mr. Lloyd George concluded, "when it flung off class, sectional and partisan jealousies and combined to make one great nation. The unity of the country is as great as ever. Patriotism is not an impulse, but an instinct. We have to teach all people all the time that the country is ours in peace as well as in war."

Maj. Gen. J. L. B. Seeley, who also spoke, said that Americans and British must conquer the air in partnership, and he looked forward to the day when America and Britain would work hand in hand in this difficult business.

## SENATE DEBATES SENDING OF TROOPS

Question of Military Aid for  
Armenia Brings Up Super-  
vision of Plebiscite in Silesia—  
Facts Lacking in Both Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The disposition of United States troops for service abroad became the subject of debate in the Senate yesterday, when the question of sending military aid to Armenia was discussed, as was also the legality of sending United States forces to supervise the taking of a plebiscite in Silesia. Administration leaders contended that until peace is formally declared the President has power to use American troops for service in any of the countries with which the United States was at war.

In the course of the debate, the Williams resolution authorizing the President to send troops to protect the Armenian people, was discussed by Frank B. Brandegee (R.), Senator from Connecticut, who declared that the Foreign Relations Committee was embarrassed, owing to the difficulty of obtaining information from the President.

Senator Brandegee quoted news dispatches telling of the sending of 5000 American troops to Silesia. "If the President of the United States thinks it is necessary for Congress to authorize him to send troops to Armenia, I do not understand why a similar resolution would not be necessary to authorize the sending of our troops to Silesia," said Senator Brandegee.

Senator King said he would not feel like voting for the Armenian resolution, but that he considered that question was different from the use of troops in Silesia.

James Wadsworth (R.), Senator from New York, chairman of the military committee, said he had taken the Silesian matter up with Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff. "I learned," he said, "that the force in aggregate consists of about 5000 men, the fifth and fiftieth regiments of infantry, and suitable detachments. It is bound in the first instance for Coblenz, to be held there pending the time when directions shall be given it by some higher authority to proceed to Silesia, and there participate in the policy of a plebiscite. This American force, I was given to understand, was to form part of a force contributed by at least two other nations, the aggregate of all the force at this time to consist of something like 18,000 men. The time at which the force is expected to arrive at Silesia is practically uncertain. The time of its service there is entirely uncertain."

## AMERICAN SOLDIERS KIDNAP MEXICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An official report made to Ygnacio Bonillas, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, by the Mexican consul at Presidio, Texas, it was learned yesterday, tells of a raid by three United States soldiers upon the town of San Juan, below the border, where they seized several Mexicans, appropriated their arms, and forcibly took them across the line as prisoners. A similar occurrence took place in the Mexican town of Barranca de la Lupe, where American soldiers kidnaped a number of Mexicans and took them to Marfa, Texas. In both instances the Mexican consul complained to the American military authorities, who ordered the arrest of the soldiers and released the Mexicans, restoring to them their arms.

No formal complaint has been made to the State Department because of these incidents, and the Ambassador said he did not consider the matter of sufficient significance to call to the attention of the Department.

## GREEKS VIEW WITH STRONG OPPOSITION BULGARIAN TREATY

Hellenic Opinion Is "Shocked" at  
the "Extraordinary Leniency"  
of Terms Imposed on Bulgars,  
Considering Their Part in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—From information reaching this country from authoritative sources, it would appear that the prevailing Greek view of the conditions of peace recently handed to the Bulgarian delegates at Versailles is one of extreme surprise at the "extraordinary leniency" of the terms imposed. Indeed it may be said that Greek opinion is shocked at what seems a quite inexplicable mildness on the part of the Allies, in view of the part taken by Bulgaria in the war. If Bulgaria had not thrown in her lot with the Central Powers, it is urged, Turkey would never have opposed the allied fleet and army on the Dardanelles and in Mesopotamia, and the war would, in all probability, have been considerably shortened.

### A Typical Greek View

The following may be said to be a typical Greek view of the situation: The Bulgarians having before them the treaties with Germany and Austria could only have expected sternly just conditions of peace. Certainly the Bulgarians, guilty as they know themselves to be of systematic atrocities committed in Serbia and Greece, atrocities which have been attested and verified by the inter-allied commissions and by the American Red Cross missions, could not have expected to escape more easily than Germany or Austria. However, nothing distressing befell them! "The Allies could not, of course," the Greeks declare, "accept the Bulgarian claims and pretended rights in the Dobruja and Greek and Serbian Macedonia, and the Bulgarians have been compelled to give up western Thrace, a province preponderantly Turkish and Greek in population. But as for the rectifications of the frontier on the Serbian side, these rectifications are insignificant."

### The Eastern Roumelian Question

Then Bulgaria is not asked to give back eastern Roumelia, which also has a compact population of Greeks and Turks. When eastern Roumelia was annexed to Bulgaria it was inhabited by 400,000 Greeks. "What," it is asked, "has become of these 400,000? There were only 100,000 in 1910. What has become of the others? It can be easily found out if one reads a report of the events in 1906. At that time the Bulgarians had committed massacres on the Greeks, and had expelled them en bloc; the properties of whole communities as well as those of individuals had been confiscated. But in the treaty with Bulgaria nothing has been said of eastern Roumelia; and, what is more, the treaty provides that the commercial interests of Bulgaria in the Aegean Sea shall be protected."

### The Financial Conditions

As for the financial conditions, they are as follows: The Bulgarians will have to pay a total indemnity of 2,500,000,000 francs, a sum which includes all the indemnities due for devastation and plunder in Serbia, Greece, and Rumania. But at the same time, the Bulgarians' debt to Germany, their ally, amounting to three or four billions of francs, is canceled.

Then again the Bulgarians have stolen from the Serbians more than 3,000,000 head of cattle; they will, under the terms of the treaty, only be required to return 28,000. "Such consideration," the Greeks declare, "might be explained if Bulgaria had really suffered from the hardships of the war. But no more than Germany has Bulgaria really felt its horrors."

### No Guarantee Exacted

Another important point is that the treaty does not provide any guarantee for the fulfillment of its stipulations. There will not be any zone of military occupation. Apparently the Allies are prepared to rely upon Bulgaria's word, and the Greeks would be inclined to inquire if the civilized world does not yet know how much Bulgaria's word of honor is worth. "Have we not had sufficient proofs," they ask, "of the value of her promises? And do we not know yet what are the ambitions of Bulgaria?" Mr. Theodoroff, the Belgian delegate in Paris, has at any rate been explicit enough. The very day the treaty was handed over to him at Versailles he remarked significantly: "We have been accused of having followed an imperialistic policy. As a matter of fact, we have only desired the realization of our national unity."

### Bulgarian Aspirations

"What do the Bulgarians mean," the Greeks ask, "when they talk of their 'national unity'? They mean the annexation of Rumanian Dobruja, of the Greek and Serbian Macedonia, of part of Albania, of Thrace with, even, Constantinople! It is no secret that in 1912, at the time of the decisive battle of Thessalonika, King Ferdinand had prepared all the robes of a Byzantine Emperor, and looked forward to being crowned Emperor in Constantinople." If at the very moment that the conditions of peace were handed to the Bulgarian representatives they declared that they considered as right "the principles which had actuated the Bulgarian policy, how," the Greeks ask, "can we be-



Have that peace will be maintained in the Balkans, if we have to rely only on the word of the Bulgarians?"

### What Do Bulgarians Rely On?

A recent dispatch from Paris announced that the Bulgarian delegates had asked a prolongation by ten days of the delay which had been accorded them for consideration of the terms. Probably they desire that delay in order to formulate counter-propositions, and the Greeks maintain that the Bulgarians would never venture to make such a proposal unless they were certain of influential support in quarters where such support would be decisive. They frankly affirm that, as far as the United States is concerned, such support comes from the American missionaries in Bulgaria and from the faculty of Robert College. In confirmation of this view they point to a statement which appeared, recently, in the Bulgarian newspaper, the Zora: "Thanks to the help of the missionaries and of Robert College, the Bulgarians can rest assured that Venizelos cannot injure them."

### MEETING ARRANGED WITH GOVERNMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday)—At the close of today's meeting of the trade union section of the provisional industrial committee, an official announcement was issued to the effect that the trade union section has now arranged to meet the government to consider the whole position on Tuesday. This announcement followed a discussion by the sub-committee of the attitude the members should adopt to the proposed establishment of a National Industrial Council designed to secure industrial peace, in view of the government's avowed intention to exclude agricultural laborers from the provisions of the 48-hour bill. The sub-committee had previously sent an ultimatum to the government that it definitely declined to proceed with the establishment of a national council unless the government was prepared to include agricultural workers in its bill.

Should the government's reply to the ultimatum be satisfactory, steps will be taken to proceed immediately with the constitution of a National Industrial Council. In the opposite event, however, it will be necessary for the trade union section to demand the reassembling of the industrial conference, so that it may report to its constituent bodies the unsatisfactory position in which it is placed and ask for further instructions.

### MR. LENINE RECEIVES THE AFGHAN MISSION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—A Moscow wireless account of the reception of the Afghan extraordinary mission at the Bolshevik Foreign Office quotes the Afghan Ambassador as expressing the hope that there would be a firm friendship between the two countries "which would lead to the liberation of the East from European imperialism." Mr. Tchitcherine in his reply stated that the Soviet Government attached special importance to friendship with Afghanistan, whose part in the liberation of the East was so highly valued in view of its geographical position, military strength, and heroic people.

The wireless account adds that the mission was received on Wednesday by Nikolai Lenin, who welcomed the members as representatives of "the friendly Afghan people who have suffered from, and are struggling against, the imperialistic yoke."

### BRITISH DEVOLUTION COMMISSION NAMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday)—The composition is announced of a federal devolution commission, which will consist of 32 members drawn from both Houses of Parliament, with the Speaker as chairman and G. F. Champion as secretary.

The terms of reference are: To consider and report upon the scheme of legislative and administrative devolution within the United Kingdom, having regard to:

1. The need of reserving to the Imperial Parliament, the exclusive consideration of foreign and imperial affairs, and of subjects affecting the United Kingdom as a whole.
2. The allocation of financial powers, as between the Imperial Parliament and the subordinate legislatures, special consideration being given to the need of providing for the effective administration of the allocated powers.
3. The special needs and characteristics of the component parts of the United Kingdom, in which subordinate legislatures are set up.

### FRENCH OBSERVANCE OF ALLIES' VICTORY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Thursday)—On October 25, the French Institute will hold a solemn meeting of the five academies for the celebration of peace and the victory of all the allied nations. It will be attended by a number of notable personalities, as follows: France, by President Poincaré, Mr. Deschanel, Mr. Clemenceau, General Castelnau, Marshal Foch, Marshal Joffre, and Marshal Pétain; Belgium, Cardinal Mercier, Carton de Wiart, and Mr. Peronne; Great Britain, Mr. Balfour and Lord and Lady Bessy; the United States, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Warren, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Sargent; Italy, Mr. Salandra and Mr. Luzzatti; Greece, Mr. Venizelos; Serbia, Mr. Vessitch.

### CARRYING OUT OF PEACE WORK URGED

William C. Redfield, United States Secretary of Commerce, Addresses American Manufacturers Export Association

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The United States through its commerce and industry should finish the constructive work for which its sons gave their lives in the great war, it was declared by William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, at the American Manufacturers Export Association dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria last night. He said there was something to justify a fear lest others think the United States a Nation of quitters.

"It requires no little confidence in the ultimate basis of American life to make us hopeful that we are yet to do our part," he said. "We can quit if we choose and go to the quitters' place. We can neglect, if we choose, and go to the place where the careless are. But we are not quitters. We are going to do our part. It is just as well to be quick about it if we are to be in time. We must furnish both the goods and the means of paying for them for the other nations."

"A large part of the world is weltering in want and misery, subject to all the gusts of mental passion which lead to Bolshevism. Meanwhile great, free democratic America talks, and talks some more, while the world waits and our job is not begun, for it is useless to cry 'Peace, peace,' when there is no peace. Let us hope that there will come a time when we shall be at peace, and perhaps not far distant."

Other speakers were Maurice Casanave, French High Commissioner; Col. J. C. F. Anthorpe, British Embassy; Rear Admiral Count M. Lovatelli, Italian Embassy; William Phillips, First Assistant Secretary of State, and Martin W. Littleton.

### Higher Consular Efficiency

The committee on diplomatic and commercial services under new world conditions made recommendations calculated to bring the commercial attaches and trade commissioners of the United States to a point of efficiency which, the committee said, they were unable to attain under present conditions. It was urged that to the present force there be added a number of high salaried commercial attaches at the principal trade centers of the world; 22 at salaries from \$6,000 to \$12,000 would permit employment of men comparable to those similarly employed by private corporations. Increase of post allowances for such positions would provide proper officers and clerical assistance; at present there was practically no such provision. To make available to American manufacturers trade information gathered abroad, higher salaries and larger staff in the Washington administrative offices were proposed, with similar attention to selection, education and preliminary training of the personnel of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as the committee had recommended for the diplomatic and consular services.

### Germany Conservative

Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, of the United States Food Administration, who was sent to Germany by the Supreme Economic Council of the Allies, said the new Germany was to be dominated by the engineering and industrial viewpoint. The people now were growing more conservative economically every day, and old-time Socialism there was past, even in the houses of its chief advocates. There was no danger of Communism and the United States must count upon a Germany in the near future, whatever her form of government, which would be a stable Germany, economically and industrially. He felt there was no militaristic tinge to the present control there, but one must always ask, if Germany becomes strong enough to pay her indemnities, will she not at once again become militaristic?

During the last six months, he said, the attitude of the Allies toward Germany had changed. It was realized now that if Germany was ever to pay her bills as she should, she must be allowed to be a going concern. Alarm because the Allies had begun trading with her was unnecessary, because it was the only thing they could do. Every nation would buy in the market whose currency was depreciated more than the currency of any other country. Such buying, with one's buying power limited, was merely making both ends meet, and that was all anybody in Europe at present was trying to do.

**Resolution Adopted**  
The association adopted a resolution for improvement of the United States consular and diplomatic service, providing that the entire diplomatic service and consular system, except ambassadors and ministers, be placed under civil service regulations; that each Embassy and Legation have a first secretary with a life tenure; that all salaries be substantially increased, that applicants for minor places be examined in international law, history, economics, and politics; that abundant provision be made for the living expenses of consuls and diplomatists, and that the United States should purchase and maintain its own official residences.

William G. Sharpe, former Ambassador to France, said the United States consular service was "cooiled-paid labor" compared with the salaries other countries paid.

"Only an awakening by Congress to one of our most pressing needs of the time in our commercial relations abroad," he said, "will remedy a situation which every person outside the United States seems to realize is far beyond those whose interests are at stake."

The convention in resolutions urged

that the peace treaty be acted upon as early as possible; that peace be real, so that manufacturers might feel at liberty to trade with the Central Powers, though giving generous consideration to the Allies in allocation of output and extension of credit; that every effort be made to export raw materials to Europe; that domestic manufacturing be developed and improved in quality, and that Labor increase its productive effort as the only possible means of maintaining the present standard of living.

### ALLIES TO STUDY AFFAIRS IN HUNGARY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Friday)—The Supreme Council has decided to send Sir George Clerk on a second mission to Budapest in order to study the situation in Hungary and give Stephen Friedland's ministry the entente's instructions. Measures will be taken for the evacuation from Budapest of the Rumanian troops.

### Advance of Monarchist Army

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. VIENNA, Austria (Friday)—The Neues Journal learns indirectly from Budapest that a Hungarian monarchist army under Admiral Horthy has advanced to Stuhlweissenburg, where it is waiting to advance on Budapest, until the Rumanians have evacuated the town. It appears, however, the Rumanians have no intention of evacuating Budapest for the present.

### Views of Hungarian Premier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BUDAPEST, Hungary (Friday)—In an address to a large deputation of the Royalist Party, the Premier, Stephen Friedrich, expressed the conviction that an overwhelming majority of the people wanted a restoration of the monarchy.

### SINN FEIN CONVENTION IS HELD IN DUBLIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that a Sinn Fein convention was held in Dublin very early yesterday morning, a few hours after it had been suppressed and proclaimed by Dublin Castle, and that it was attended by delegates from all parts of Ireland. Arthur Griffith presided and stated that the blows aimed at Sinn Fein by the British Government did not affect Sinn Feiners in the slightest; but recoiled back on England like a boomerang, from America. Ireland's claim to independence was clear and would be indorsed at the American presidential election next year, he declared.

The business of the convention, which occupied 2½ hours, then proceeded in the usual manner. Eamonn de Valera was presented as president and Arthur Griffith and Father O'Flanagan, as vice-presidents; Austin Stack, who is now imprisoned in England, and Harry Boland, who is in America with Mr. de Valera, were elected as honorary secretaries, and Mr. Duggan and Mrs. Wyse Power as honorary treasurers.

The financial statement showed Sinn Fein to be in a flourishing condition. The balance on hand exceeding that reported at the last general meeting, and it was further reported that six censuses-general were now working for the Irish Republic in foreign countries.

Speaking subsequently, Mr. Griffith said that the English could no more suppress Sinn Fein than they could suppress Ireland. The order for suppression was in consequence of the leaders refusing to hold any conversations with Mr. Lloyd George's Government. They had been directly approached seven or eight months ago, but had refused to hold any parley whatever. The latest reports from America were to the effect that the Irish situation was at its best. There would, he added, be no future compromise of any kind with the Ulster seats.

### LIEUTENANT MAYNARD REACHES CLEVELAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. CLEVELAND, Ohio—Lieut. B. W. Maynard, leader in the trans-continental flight, reached this city at 5:30 last evening.

He passed through Chicago, Illinois, quickly yesterday afternoon. He arrived at 1:59:57 at Grant Park in that city and departed at 2:31:21. On leaving, he guided his machine out over Lake Michigan, to take a direct course to Michigan City, Indiana, instead of cutting around the edge of the lake, which is the usual course.

Lieutenant Maynard was given a warm welcome here, as at Chicago and Rock Island, Illinois. He reported the flying between Rock Island and Chicago about the roughest he had encountered. He said the Liberty engine he had picked out of the wreck of the Martin bombing plane in Nebraska was working excellently.

### HIGH COURT TO FIX DATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Friday)—The president of the Senate, Antonin Dubost, will convoke the Senate as a high court for next Thursday. After a preliminary meeting, the high court will fix the date for the beginning of the debates on the Galliaux trial. The date will be, it is understood, November 6 or some time next year after the elections.

### PRODUCTS OF THE MEXICAN MINES

Large Exports Into the United States—Wide Distribution of Minerals in the Republic—Royalties and Taxes Paid

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Even before the Spanish conquest, Mexico was a great mining country, and at the beginning of 1800 the value of metals extracted was about \$25,000,000. In 1918, the United States imported from Mexico the following metals and their ores: antimony, \$575,956; copper, \$23,518,985; iron, \$419,953; lead, \$9,765,333; various metals and minerals, \$493,570; plumbago, \$106,779; silver, about \$35,000,000; tungsten, \$214,072; zinc, \$1,866,487; total, \$17,961,135. Some gold was also imported, but a very much larger amount was exported to Mexico to meet the balance of trade in Mexico's favor.

Gold production which is now about \$12,500,000 per annum, was \$24,500,000 in 1911, but is again steadily increasing in Mexico because of new mining and the installation of the cyanide process in more mines.

Gold is found in Chihuahua, Lower California, in the continuation of the California gold belt, in Oaxaca, Sinaloa and Sonora. The veins of Lower California are found in granite and sometimes the gold is in quartz, along with copper sulphate, also as auriferous pyrite, and also as free gold.

### Few Placers Worked

Very few placers are worked in Mexico. The most profitable mines work gold-bearing quartz veins, but gold is also found in great quantities in silver and copper mines, inasmuch as silver is found mixed with gold and copper or lead.

The total output of silver in 1911 was \$20,000,000 as against an export of \$35,000,000 to the United States in 1918; no reliable statistics are available for the present total output of any of the metals. Silver is mostly found in Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, and Zacatecas, but practically every state shows some silver. The greatest production is from low-grade ores containing as high as 32 ounces of silver per ton and as low as 13 ounces. Generally gold is found with the silver in proportion of one of gold to 15 of silver.

Silver ore is most easily worked when found as "cliches," a soft material like chalky white limestone, very rich in silver. When found with lead, the ore is called "plomosos" which is very soft. If united with iron, the ore is called "bronces," and if with copper, "plata verde." The rarest and best ore is called "plata blanca."

### Method of Operating a Mine

The general method of working a mine in Mexico is the same as in the United States and the following may be taken as a typical example. In one well-known mine, having a surface area of 400 pertenencias, a pertenencia being a claim of 100 meters long by 100 meters wide, a production of 33,000 tons of ore per month is maintained, each ton containing 20 pesos worth of gold and silver. The total number of men employed is 2800, of whom 1900 are under ground, and the cost of mining, crushing and reducing the ore to bullion is about 11 pesos per ton.

As the Nation owns the sub-surface rights, the government collects a royalty of 13 per cent on the bullion at values fixed from week to week by the government; so that this adds 2.60 pesos to the cost, leaving 8.40 pesos per ton profit at the mine. The workmen on a piecework basis earn as much as 5 pesos per day after paying for dynamite. The lowest pay is 1.25 pesos per day of eight hours. In headings 6 feet by 7 feet, the piecework rate is 60 pesos per meter forward in very hard ground and as low as 5 pesos in easy ground. For stopping, the piecework rate varies from 3.50 pesos to 1 peso per carload of one and a quarter tons. The vein is about 8 to 24 meters wide and lies at an angle of 72 degrees to the horizontal. Most of the ground requires timber, as the quartz vein is imbedded in shale, the timber being placed in square settings, three feet apart in the headings.

Zero level on which is the main heading, is 180 meters beneath the surface of the hill and there are galleries every 30 meters above and below this main heading, the greatest depth below zero level being 450 meters. The ore mined above zero is dumped through chutes to the cars on the zero tracks, and the ore below zero is hoisted to that level and all is run out to daylight and dumped to the crusher bins, where gyratory crushers, followed by stamps, reduce it to powder. The powder is treated with cyanide, which dissolves the gold and silver from the quartz, and this liquid, on passing over zinc shavings, converts the cyanide salts of silver and gold into a fine precipitate which

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In the Church Edifice, Falmouth and Norway Sts., Back Bay, Boston

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20,

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is dried and fused with borax and cast into bars of silver bullion containing one-sixteenth part of gold.

### Famous Copper Mines

Copper was produced to the extent of \$13,000,000 in 1911, while in 1918 a total of \$23,500,000 was exported to the United States. It is found in large quantities in Mexico, mostly in Lower California and the islands of San Jose and Carmen. The famous mines of Cananea in Sonora cover 5000 pertenencias. The vein out-crops are most noticeable here, and large masses of native copper and oxide and carbonate ores are found. A vein of 30 feet width, underneath a bed of white marble consists of impure lime stone, impregnated with zinc blende and chalcopryite.

Lead occurs in Chihuahua, Coahuila and Durango. The product from the northeast is smelted in Monterey and is shipped to the United States as bullion for refining. The bulk of the lead comes from the plateau country, the chief camps being Almaloya, Niaca, Santa Eulalia, Sierra Mojeda and Saltillo. It is found as galena or sulphide and is generally in conjunction with silver. The total production was reached in 1911 of \$2,250,000, while the export to the United States for 1918 was \$9,765,000.

Tin has been found in Aguas Calientes, Coahuila, Durango, Guanajuato, Jalisco, San Luis Potosi and Guerrero.

Mexican zinc ore contains a good proportion of calamine or carbonate sulphide which is required in the smelters of America in conjunction with the ores found there, and it is also found in the form of silicates. Chihuahua and Sinaloa are the principal centers for zinc mines. The total zinc output was only \$500,000 for 1911 and the exports to the United States for 1918 reached \$1,866,000.

### Large Iron Deposits

Iron ore is found in large deposits throughout the country. At Durango is situated the famous iron mountain containing 600,000,000 tons of ore 60 to 70 per cent pure iron. Deposits in northern Coahuila are convenient for supplying the steel works and foundries of Monterey; Sonora and Lower California have also large deposits.

Antimony is found in ores giving from 25 per cent to 70 per cent pure antimony, in many states. There is a large smelter at San Luis Potosi of 3000 tons capacity per annum, employing 150 men. Considerable quantities of antimony are found also in Queretaro, and at Fresnillo in Zacatecas there are deposits in veins 50 centimeters to two meters thick. The total output for 1911 was \$1,000,000.

Quicksilver was used in gold and silver mines in the patio process, such an extent that large quantities had to be imported to Mexico, but, since the introduction of the cyanide process, there is not such a great demand for this metal. It is found in cinnabar or mercuric sulphide and also disseminated through rhyolite. San Luis Potosi has the richest mines, containing about 10 per cent of quicksilver and it is also found in Durango, Guerrero, Jalisco, and Queretaro.

Manganese, which is mostly exported, is found in the State of Mexico in one deposit containing 44 per cent of manganese. It is also found in Durango, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Lower California, Puebla, and Zacatecas.

### Coal Requirements Reduced

In 1918 Mexico imported from the United States only 162,000 tons of coal and 284,000 tons of coke, as, since the discovery of petroleum, fuel oil is being used more and more in place of coal, and the large water power developed in Mexico has also reduced the coal requirements. Coal is found in the states of Coahuila and Sonora.

A large deposit of graphite is being worked in the State of Sonora. Bismuth of a very good quality is found in Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Sinaloa, Sonora, Queretaro, and Zacatecas. Molybdenum has been found in Sonora, and selenium has also been found; cobalt and nickel are also reported. Vanadium was discovered in lead-bearing mines in Hidalgo many years ago, and it is also found in Chihuahua, Guerrero, San Luis Potosi, and Zacatecas.

Sulphur is very plentifully found in large deposits on Mt. Popocatepetl. The deposits in San Luis Potosi to the south of Venado and also near Guadalupe are being worked successfully, and Durango has a large mine near Mapimi in the Sierra Banderos, which

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First Appearance in Boston of the Irish Playwright LORD DUNSANY

In a Lecture on "MY OWN LANDS" (The Imaginative Countries of His Plays), and READINGS OF HIS WORKS  
Copley Plaza Ballroom  
MONDAY EVE., Oct. 20, at 8:30  
Tickets \$2.00, for sale at Herrick's and Copley Plaza Ticket Agency.  
Mr. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau

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exceeds the output of the San Luis Potosi mines. There are deposits near Viesca still undeveloped.

### Royalties and Land Tax

Mining is carried on in Mexico under government ownership on the basis of royalties and in addition a national tax is paid on the land. There is no limit to the area a mining company may denounce as a mining claim, but as the rate of taxation is progressive, this mining tax acts as a deterrent to companies holding very large areas without working them, and thus allows others to exploit them. The scale of taxation is as follows: 1 up to 5 pertenencias at 6 pesos, per pertenencia per annum; 6 up to 50 pertenencias at 9 pesos; 51 up to 100 pertenencias at 12 pesos; 101 up to 200 pertenencias at 18 pesos. A pertenencia is 2½ acres. The royalties are 10 per cent ad valorem on gold and silver, and 5 per cent on copper and other metals; the value being fixed by the government from time to time.

### FLIGHT PLANNED FROM BRITAIN TO AUSTRALIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—At present four machines are entered for the Australian Government's £10,000 prize for a flight, in 30 days, from Great Britain to Australia. The machines are a Sopwith, a Martinsyde, an Alliance, and a Blackburn Kangaroo. The Royal Aero Club is organizing a competition and the Air Ministry is assisting by arranging for a supply of fuel and other assistance at the stopping places, by meteorological investigation and by wireless and other arrangements.

The stages are by way of France, Italy, and Malta to Egypt at Aboukir, Aboukir to Karachi by way of Damascus, Bahra, Persia and Baluchistan, Karachi to Calcutta by way of Nairabad, Delhi and Allahabad, Calcutta by way of Akayab, Rangoon and Singapore to the Dutch flying school at Bandung, whence the last lap will be the 1750 miles to Port Darwin. One competitor will start in a day or two on this flight, which will be a very severe test for both machines and personnel and will certainly add largely to the present knowledge of long-distance flying problems.

### ALLEGED GERMAN OFFICER TO BE TRIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

FREDERICKTON, New Brunswick—Werner Horn, who claims to be an officer in the German Army, has been brought here from the United States to stand trial on a charge of attempting to blow up the international bridge over the St. Croix River on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between MacAdam, New Brunswick, and Vanceboro, Maine, on February 2, 1915.

Horn was caught on the Maine side of the river on the morning of the attempt, and he has since been held in the United States. The case against him will be conducted by the Hon. James B. Byrne, attorney-general of New Brunswick.

### Sale of Government Army Blankets \$5.75

Another shipment of 8000 one-piece 4-lb. wool, 70x84, \$5.75  
SILVER GRAY  
Parcel post prepaid, \$6.00

Also Leather Jerkins \$5.00

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### NO RATE ADVANCE BY ADMINISTRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, telegraphed to Washington last night from Duluth, Minnesota, a statement in reply to the criticism of the Railroad Administration by the Association of Railroad Executives, which wants an increase in railroad rates before the lines are returned to private management. Mr. Hines says the war power of the government will not be used to increase rates for their future benefit, and that the rental being paid by the government is the full obligation of the government.

After they receive the lines, they can proceed in the regular way to ask for an increase in rate. The higher wages allowed by the government, and other increased expenses, he says, are not due to government operation, but are found in all other industries, and so there does not seem to him to be any basis to their appeal for higher rates to cover increased operating costs.

### MAINE TO VOTE ON ANTHONY AMENDMENT

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, New York—Maine may prove the half-way house on the path to nation-wide suffrage.



## The Rambler

### The Round Table Discusses a Certain "Woolliness" in Contemporary Criticism

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Qui nimium probat nihil probat. The first full gathering of the Round Table for the autumn season occurred the other afternoon, as you no doubt recollect, stranger. It was the day that Nestor lodged a complaint with the house committee because the old red carpet had been replaced by a new polished oak flooring. Nestor is a heavy man, and he objected to the innovation. In the written statement which he delivered in person to the committee he charged a deliberate attempt on the part of his fellow members to make his afternoons perilous, or at least to convert the approach to his accustomed seat so slippery as to render the journey an unsuitable one for a person of his dignity. Hostility to Hibernia, he darkly hinted, was really at the bottom of this. It was a subtle effort to debar his arguments from their proper place at the circle.

Fortunately the distinguished Foreign Dramatist, now on a tour of this strange land, joined us at this point and Nestor's grievance was overlooked in the welcome to the visitor. The Poet, the Professor of Literature, and Mr. Tortoiseshell Glass were particularly delighted to see the newcomer. As for the Honorableman, he confided to the Armorer in the hallway that having "given this guy the once over," he, again to use his own words, "beat it." This cryptic utterance the Armorer seemed perfectly to understand, for he nodded wisely and carried his salesman friend off to the golf links in a new fire chariot of extraordinary length. Thus it was that the Foreign Dramatist was left to face such of our literati as the Round Table is able to boast.

It was Mr. Tortoiseshell Glass who turned the conversation to the subject of current criticism. With a desire of making a profound impression upon the foreigner, Mr. Glass remarked, with an elaborate air of saying something quite usually, that the chief merit he (Mr. Glass) found in the Foreign Dramatist's plays was that they "satisfied one's cosmic understanding." Only the discipline of good manners prevented the Poet from a verbal explosion upon hearing this fatuous remark. Mr. Glass, however, stared so hard at the Foreign Dramatist there could be no doubt that it was intended to be taken seriously. The dramatist, to give him credit, smiled and polished his monocle with a silken handkerchief on which yellow Peruvian oysters were feeding on an azure field.

"I am not certain I know what a 'cosmic understanding' is," began the foreigner politely. "It is probably an American phrase. But I infer from it that you like my plays."

"That, sir, hardly does justice to my feeling for them," rejoined Mr. Glass. "I find them stimulating and uplifting, while at the same time they are capable of taking one out of one's self and of causing one to soar to a higher plane."

The Poet took a savage bite out of a slice of buttered toast, and thus prevented from speaking, he felt more at ease. The Foreign Dramatist adjusted his monocle with great care and looked Mr. Glass over minutely before replying to his praise. Mr. Glass appeared well satisfied with himself. It was apparent that he believed himself to have given vent to a critical judgment of considerable accuracy and profundity. Mr. Glass, it should be noted in passing, stranger, writes critical articles for precarious quarters devoted to the arts, the distinguishing feature of which is nearly always the words "Volume I, number 1" on the title-pages.

"I am really delighted to hear a man use these words in all seriousness," the Foreign Dramatist began somewhat unexpectedly. "Of course I have often encountered them in your periodical literature, but it is a great pleasure to listen to them on their native soil."

Mr. Glass seemed much disconcerted by this reception of his critical canons. The Poet, having swallowed his toast, now intervened sharply.

"I am afraid my friend Glass and his comments are typical of a great deal of so-called criticism in this country," the Poet said. "No offense, Glass, because you really believe that you are saying something. I don't. In dramatic criticism in particular, especially in writing for what we conceive to be a 'highbrow coterie,' if you will pardon the expression, we delight in using vague and 'woolly' terms and phrases. I have even heard study circles debate the meanings of some of these words, whereas actually we use them simply to conceal our total lack of critical ideas."

"My dear Poet," smiled Mr. Glass with rather an effort, "as usual your temperament leads you into excess and exaggeration. I was merely endeavoring to convey to the dramatist my belief that his particular work is distinctly worth while."

"Then why didn't you say so?" snapped the Poet. "And worth while for what?—since we are at it."

"This is really most interesting,"

the dramatist commented. "You have a vigor of expression in this country that is refreshing. I like to see two chaps stand up to me another, even when I am unable to understand what they are talking about. Something concerning a precise standard in criticism, isn't it?"

The Poet was a little dashed to find himself classed with Mr. Tortoiseshell Glass in this offhand way. It was the Professor of Literature who came to the rescue. "Impressionistic criticism is the bane of this generation," he began with his usual sententiousness. "To say that one likes a play because one likes it is as absurd as it would have been for the philosopher to have said 'I am, therefore I exist.' It is equally ridiculous to attempt to express our aesthetic pleasure at a work of art in words which imply that this pleasure is an emotional sensation not derived from our everyday experience. But after all, if there is more to say on this subject than Aristotle has said in his 'Poetics' I have not had the good fortune to discover it. If you desire a standard of criticism, you will find it there."

The Foreign Dramatist listened attentively, and, as the professor ended, allowed his monocle to fall.

"Perhaps I am wrong," the dramatist said diffidently. "If so, I hope you will set me right, but I believe dramatic criticism to be quite a simple matter. The same tests which we apply to any work of art apply likewise to the drama. We must ask ourselves if the author possesses a sense of form, without which there can be no true art. Next we must decide if he has anything to say, and if he has said it interestingly and sincerely. Again, we ask, has he style, for style is the ordered pattern or design necessary to obtain beauty of effect. Finally, has he founded his drama on the true basis of human character? In other words, I believe that criticism must have clearly in mind what it is after, otherwise there is nothing for it to use as material for the comparisons which we call critical judgments. If our own ideas are muddled, we shall be continually demanding that an author do some vague thing to please us, and we may, consequently, overlook the lucid theory which guided his efforts at creation. His final purpose is not to 'uplift' us, but to do the task in hand as well as he is capable of doing it. We should recognize what he has done, and how far he has failed, rather than exclaim over the emotional effect of his work upon ourselves. That may be a pleasurable part of his results, but it is of little or no importance to criticism. Therefore, Mr. Glass, when you said many kind things about my plays, although I know you meant them to be complimentary, you were not really praising my work as an artist, but you were praising yourself."

"May I add that I agree with you?" asked the Poet.

"It makes little difference to me whether you agree or disagree," replied the dramatist, "and I say this in no ungracious mood. An artist must believe in his own work, even when he is most convinced that his own work falls far short of what it ought to be. But if he does believe in himself in the right way, man's praise or blame leaves him quite cold. What must never be forgiven the artist and for which he must never forgive himself, is to make something less good than he is able to make it. Some men do this because, upon occasion, money may be made in that way, but when they do, they cease to be artists. A critic, on the other hand, should, nay, it is his duty, to point out any departure from the achievement possible to a given artist. If he does this with the same honesty and sincerity with which the artist himself works, then is criticism of great value to the creator. It holds the artist to the standard of his best work—something which, at times, only the outsider can do. But criticism which is a mere rhapsody of words—'woolly,' I believe you called it, Mr. Poet—is of no value to anyone. It must be lucid and specific, or it is nothing."

At this moment Cato appeared with the dinner cards and the all-important question of what to eat took precedence for the remainder of the afternoon over the problems of criticism.

### AUTUMN MOTHER GLEANS TODAY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Ah, said the stately sycamore, My golden leaves strew earth's bare floor.

Down whirled the breeze from mountain pass, He shatters you like leaves of glass.

'Tis Autumn Mother near me stands, The wind's the besom in her hands. She'll whirl you to her bosom's rest, She'll sweep you to the mountain's crest;

In hillside nooks tuck you away— The Autumn Mother gleams today. You've sung in wind, and dripped in rain, And wrought for me great good and gain.

Another ring about my heart Is closed, and done the season's part. The silence comes when I shall stand, In robes of gray in mine own land.

No leaves to whisper and to shake, My meditations deep to break. For voices to the Brethren said: 'Tis time, O Trees, for you to shed Your leaves and fruits, for nature calls Her harvest in, the order falls.

The cycle swings, the winter earth Prepares again for springtime birth. And boughs are bare, and fields are clear, My next-year buds are sleeping here.

I know no more, I don my gray, I wait in quiet winter's day.

Ah, leaves, I cast you all away, The Autumn Mother gleams today.

## A WORLD DIARY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The bestowal of swords of honor on successful generals has long been one of the world's favorite ways of expressing its admiration. Of course these awards are not meant to be used, generally very rarely have had recourse to their swords. Augereau did, perhaps, on the bridge at Arcola, but Gordon went through the Tai-ping Rebellion with only a bamboo. The sword, then, wrought by Mr. Sudré, and presented, last Sunday, to Marshal Joffre, at Perpignan, will no doubt remain harmlessly in the archives of the family, until it one day finds a resting place in Les Invalides or the Louvre.

### The Tiger and the Senate

Nevertheless the sword is a great metaphor today in the world. In the Senate or on the political platform, in the mass meeting or the pulpit, it perpetually supplies the appropriate simile. Thus Mr. Clemenceau winding up the debate, in the French Senate, on the peace treaty, declared that he was less concerned for Germany's sword than over her economic rivalry. In spite of all the efforts of the defeatists and the irreconcilable Socialists, in spite of the most industriously circulated prognostications of a personal attack, "the Tiger" had it his own way entirely in the Senate. The opposition rapidly proved to have no more substance than a Boogum, and silently faded away. One thing, in particular, Mr. Clemenceau made perfectly clear, and that was that the French Government had no intention whatever of condoning "the abominable crimes" committed by Germany in the country. President Wilson, it was true, seemed to hope that Germany might soon become a member of the League of Nations.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
Clemenceau

tions, but before that day came there were several things to be considered, amongst others the manifesto of the ninety-three Intellectuals.

### The Mansion House Meeting

After Paris, London. On Monday, at the Mansion House, Lord Mayor presided over a great meeting called to launch a campaign in support of the League. Mr. Asquith, Lord Robert Cecil, and Mr. Clynes were amongst the speakers, and, in addition, that greatest of the Greeks, Mr. Venizelos. Mr. Asquith is, of course, one of the greatest of English speakers. He never hesitates to set the exact word comes as though it had been hunted for laboriously, by a Flaubert, by the hour. He is a model of terse phrasing, and his frank declaration that it would be foolish to pretend that all was going well with the League, brought his hearers to the exact place he intended, the necessity for their united support of the League. Lord Robert Cecil, who followed him, is the hope of the younger Unionists. Getting on for a century ago Disraeli endeavored to rally "Young England" to the doctrines of Bolingbroke and Shelburne; after him Lord Randolph Churchill hoisted the banner of Tory Democracy; and now comes Lord Robert, all the stronger for the fact that he is minus a label, but plus the most positive convictions; in his summing up the League meant not only the casting out of international rivalries, but the acceptance of international cooperation.

### In the Senate in Washington

Anyone who will turn from these speeches in the Mansion House to the debate in the Senate in Washington, will recognize in a moment just what Mr. Asquith meant when he declared that all was not well with the League, he might indeed have said Treaty, but that was not his theme. Henry Cabot Lodge, the doyen of the Foreign Relations Committee, the senior Senator for the Bay State, one of America's Intellectuals and statesmen, devoted his speech of Tuesday, to an examination of the policy of Japan, during the last quarter of the century in relation to its present bearing on the League and the Treaty, with an incisiveness which though it added nothing, and could add nothing to what is already known, "fined the flats" in a manner which would have proved satisfactory to Noah or Mr. Springsteen himself.

### Dr. Reinsch and China

China is, indeed, occupying the center of the political stage with a persistence which must be most trying to a certain small Nation accustomed to bathing itself in the limelight. Here is Dr. Paul Reinsch, till lately United States Minister in Peking, taking up his abode in Washington on his return from the East, as legal adviser of the Chinese Government. Dr. Reinsch is naturally a great authority on Chinese affairs, and makes no secret of the fact that the Shantung issue is regarded in China essentially as a moral one; and that if a solution of the present impasse is not found, a heritage of friction and animosity will be bequeathed to the Far East which will rival all the turmoil of the last half century in the Balkans.

### The Industrial Conference

As a matter of fact it is not only in the Balkans that the proverbial powder barrel exists. It exists, in excess, in the Labor dispute. Labor, like every other party, is developing a right and a left wing, indeed it begins to seem as though the European

government by group, with all its instability, were beginning to threaten the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon world, in Congress and in Parliament. Revolutionary Socialism is today forever threatening an appeal to



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
Courtney, Pan-American Building, Washington

the rifle instead of the ballot box. It seems to forget that the history of the barricade has not been a story of uniform success. Thus tried, in its most recent effort, in the Industrial Congress, now sitting in the Pan-American Building in Washington, it has failed somewhat of effect. All Secretary Lane's great tact is, however, being demanded in riding his three horses simultaneously round the ring. But though sometimes one will attempt to go ahead, and another to hang back, he is proving the most courageous and accomplished of political horsemen.

### Aristide Briand

Meantime a Socialist of a quite different order, Aristide Briand, finds his hands freed by the ratification of the Peace Treaty, on Thursday last. Aristide Briand, six times premier of France, as he recently told the electors of St. Chamond, had promised that his lips should be closed until the ratification—but then? Already he has pitched the "Sacred Union" overboard, as a thing necessary in war times, but abnormal in times of peace. For the "Sacred Union," Mr. Briand insists, has degenerated, in peace, into what the Right had always attempted to use it for, a lever for a royalist restoration. Therefore, the Aristidean coat is off, and, first at St. Etienne, and next at St. Chamond, he promises that France shall know everything that went on behind the curtain of Monsieur le Censeur. When the struggles of "the Tiger," with the same individual, are taken into consideration, it may be that some interesting reading will be in the hands of the French electors before so very long.

### Salonica

As it is, the public now knows that it was to Mr. Briand that the inception of the Salonica expedition was due and not to General Castelnau at all. Nay, more! If the General Staff and the political Brahmins had not thwarted him, Mr. Briand would have sent a huge expedition to an Adriatic port, at the time of Serbia's great victory over the Austrians early in 1915. In that case it is tolerably certain



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor, photograph © Newspaper Illustration Ltd.  
General Castelnau

Austria would have been unable to crush Serbia, nor would Bulgaria have dared to enter the war. Reading Mr. Briand's revelations, one is instinctively reminded of the famous dictum of Adam Smith: after reading the brochure of Clerk of Eldin, on the maneuver of "breaking the line," to the effect that technical objections, incomprehensible to a landsman, must have intervened to prevent sailors adopting such obvious tactics. Yet it was not until one day, in the year 1782, when George Brydges Rodney threw the "fighting instructions" into the sea, off Dominica, that the navy demonstrated the vital consequences of the maneuver the landsman had advocated.

Still, whatever may be the result of the elections, and whatever may be Mr. Clemenceau's personal decision with respect to the future, the great ministry wrecker is much too powerful for Mr. Briand in the present Chamber. On Wednesday, after weeks of preparation, Mr. Briand went to the Tribune, and flung down his challenge. Now nobody ever has to challenge Mr. Clemenceau twice. The battle of words was a bitter one, but the votes were on the side of the Premier. When it was over Mr. Briand had been disastrously worsted.

## "ULTRA"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Wonders—and poetic novelties—never cease. Out of Italy came, more than a decade ago, a futurism that seemed, for the present, at least, as far as jubilant poetic youth might venture. Yet how soon has even futurism become passé, and how valiantly does contemporary Spanish youth launch a new movement which from the very basis of its conception puts an end to all movements forever. That is, of course, if you grant the implications of its name, which is "Ultra." Now "Ultra" is not a school, nor yet a movement; by its own flat it includes every modernist school of verse and asks of its adherents only that they keep ever alive to the world about them. It excludes no one; it invites all. It was about the opening of this year when the ultraists issued their flexible manifesto, with a truly gifted and broad spirit, R. Cansinos Assens, at their head. The manifesto read somewhat after this fashion:

"Ultra: A Manifesto of Literary Youth. The undersigned, all young men who are commencing to realize their labors, and who for that reason believe they possess ample worth full of future promise, in conformity with the orientation indicated by Cansinos Assens in the interview he gave last December to X. Bóveda in El Parlamento, feel that they must declare the necessity of a new art that shall take the place of the most recent stage in literary evolution: novecentismo (i. e., the 'modernist' poetic school that was imported from Spanish America to Spain, triumphing in the opening decade of the twentieth century)."

"While we respect the work accomplished by the chief figures of this movement, we are impelled to progress beyond the limits attained by these predecessors, and therefore proclaim the necessity of an 'ultraism,' in whose favor we ask the collaboration of the literary youth of all Spain."

"For this work of literary renovation we ask, moreover, the attention of the press and of the literary reviews."

"Our literature must be renovated; it must attain to its 'ultra,' just as our scientific and political thought are today striving to achieve theirs."

"Our motto will be 'ultra,' and in our credo there will be a place for all tendencies, without distinction, as long as they express a new striving. Later these tendencies will crystallize and define themselves. For the moment, we believe it sufficient to send forth this cry, and announce the publication of a review" (the inevitable review!) "which will bear the title Ultra, and in which only the new will find a reception."

So much for programs. A single poem will reveal what "ultra" can do in the hands of an anxious young innovator, as well as what a gap may yawn between the best of manifestos and the best of intentions. The "poem" is written to a street car, and follows herewith:

Ro-ro-ro-ro-ro . . . The brakes  
ro-ro-ro-ro-ro . . .  
Bite into the car's wheels  
as it rolls down the hill.  
There is a curve  
and the car creaks.  
Hill!  
until, soon,  
it resumes its straight line, and runs,  
uuuuu . . .  
tan, tan, tan, tan,  
rapidly into the morning.  
The bell announces a stop:  
uuuuu . . .  
The current is shut off.  
TAAAA, TAAAA.  
The street car,  
—the brake works for an instant—  
soon stops;  
ta! . . .  
And remains  
rooted like a Cyclops  
in the street, through which other cars  
cross,  
contentedly greeting the day  
and the sun that illuminates the tri-  
umphant morning.  
With their endless creaking of springs  
and their happy singing:  
tan, tan, tan, tan,  
taaan . . .  
The car reaches its terminal at last, and  
the trolley is turned around.  
chaf!  
Of course Ultra has done better, and  
much worse. Especially with its  
childish toying with typography, where  
words, especially the points of the  
compass, are arranged like stars, and  
where at other times words about a  
pond, for instance, are reflected, as  
if standing upon the edge of a pond,  
the ultraists make heavy demands  
upon the compositors—and upon our  
sense of humor.

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Frederick O'Brien, in his remarkable tale of a year's residence among the friendly and simple-minded cannibals

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balls of the Marquesas Islands, entitled "White Shadows in the South Seas," gives the following account of his employing a valet, who evidently was unaware of the high price of labor elsewhere:

"His name, he said, was Nakohu, which means Exploding Eggs. This last touch was all that was needed; without further ado I engaged him as valet for the period of my stay in the Marquesas. His duties would be to help in conveying my luggage ashore, to aid me in the mysteries of cooking breadfruit and such other edibles as I might discover, and to converse with me in Marquesan. In return, he was to profit by the honor of being attached to my person, by an option on such small articles as I might leave behind on my departure, and by the munificent salary of about five cents a day. His gratitude and delight knew no bounds."

## LA VIE VAGABONDE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

For five long years globe-trotters have been under the sad necessity of staying at home. La vie vagabonde has almost been given its quietus, mourns Le Temps, and quotes from Kipling's "Light that Failed" that scene which thrills all wanderers, when Dick, standing on the shore, hears the engines of a mighty steamer and recognizes emerging from the haze "the Barralong," for Australia. "She'll lift the Southern Cross in a week—lucky old tub! Oh, lucky old tub!" and then to Maisie, "Have you ever seen the Southern Cross blazing right over your head? It's superb!"

Alexandria, Aden, Bombay, Ceylon, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and then Japan—what wonderful stages, and at the end of the long sea way how fair a goal! Even as a reminiscence enjoyed by the fireside everybody will agree with the Temps that it is a fine itinerary. As to how soon it may become actuality for pleasure-travelers is a question. Even when boats are no longer scarce the condition of the exchange, particularly as regards Europe and the Far East, will have to be contended with, and globe-trotting is likely to remain the privilege of millionaires and nouveaux-riches for a quite indefinite time.

So thinks the Temps, but in its forecast it seems quite to forget that while the prospects of globe-trotting are uncertain so are those of millionaires and nouveaux-riches—in such days as these!

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## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 954)

### An Atrocity in Rents

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have often seen letters similar to this I write in the columns of your splendid Christian Science Monitor, and they have always made me heart-sick, but when the facts are brought right in one's own home, or family, it is hardly possible to keep silence.

I have a widowed sister living in Flatbush, New York, whose little home is kept on a livable basis, with care and economy, by her one daughter, who does it by teaching school, and we all know how underpaid school teaching is today compared with the enormous cost of living; and yet, since renting the home a year ago last May, her rent has been raised \$18 per month, increasing her yearly rental almost \$200 for a four-room apartment.

Is there no way of bringing to the consciousness of the landlords the atrocity of such an act, and can it be possible they ever heard of the Golden Rule?

(Signed)  
(Mrs.) VIRGINIA M. SHAW, Brooklyn, New York, October 7, 1919.

## This Wonderful Range With Two Ovens



Bakes Bread, Pies, Biscuits Broils, Roasts, and Cooks Nine Different Vegetables All at One Time

Although it is less than four feet long it can do every kind of cooking for any ordinary family by gas in warm weather, or by coal or wood when the kitchen needs heating. The Coal section and the Gas section are just as separate as though you had two ranges in your kitchen.

Gold Medal  
Glenwood

Note the two gas ovens above—one for baking, glass paneled and one for broiling, with white enamel door. The large oven below has the indicator and is heated by coal or wood.

See the cooking surface when you want to rush things—five burners for gas and four covers for coal. When in a hurry both coal and gas ovens can be operated at the same time, using one for baking bread or roasting meats and the other for pastry baking—it "Makes Cooking Easy"

Write for handsome free booklet 180 that tells all about it. Weir Stove Co., Taunton, Mass. Makers of the Celebrated Glenwood Coal, Wood and Gas Ranges, Heating Stoves and Furnaces.

## WISE WOMAN

SHE is saving money every meal buying second cuts, using up odds and ends, and her husband says the food has never been so good before. She is using the wonder-worker of cookery—

## AI SAUCE



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## WOMEN TO AID IN REDUCING COSTS

Attorney-General of the United States Outlines Progress of Campaign Against Profiteering — Products Are Seized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Since the beginning of the campaign by the Department of Justice to reduce the cost of living, there have been 88 cases of actual seizures under the Food Control Act, and 22 cases of alleged hoarding have been investigated. Of the 18 states included in these operations, Tennessee and California furnished the most cases. The amount of eggs, butter, sugar, meat, and potatoes seized, runs into the millions of dozens or pounds.

A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, in thus summarizing the campaign to the members of the Cabinet, who constitute a special committee named by the President to try to reduce prices, stated hoarding of goods had been placed in the channels of trade wherever possible, 47 of the foregoing cases being so disposed of. The remainder of the cases, with the exception of two convictions, have not been settled, or were dismissed.

Another conference will be held by Mr. Palmer with Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, to determine how much, if any more, surplus army and navy food can be put into the channels of trade. The United States Shipping Board also will release any lumber and other supplies not essential to its operations for the benefit of building trades.

Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, chairman of a joint commission of the Consumers League and League of Women Voters, has notified the Department of Justice that these two organizations will give full support to the campaign to reduce prices. A corps of speakers will be sent into the central and western states at an early date, to urge women to economize in buying, work for increased production, and postpone purchases of wearing apparel so far as practicable.

It is planned to foster a movement to reduce the number of changes in the styles of women's clothes during a year. Manufacturers are said now to be putting out from six to eight different styles annually, thus stimulating buying by women who wish to be in fashion. The prices of these clothes are said to include from 8 to 35 per cent. for "style" alone. If the style changes can be reduced to two a year, a large saving can be effected. It is hoped to create a sentiment of pride in joining this movement. The Federation of Women's Clubs is said to be favorable to the plan.

### Prices Laid to High Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The high cost of living is no longer a question of food, but of labor; just so long as wages remain high, so long will the prices of food remain up," says Arthur Williams, Food Administrator. "What the fair price committee has done is to stabilize prices and keep them down on a war basis, when every tendency within and without was to send them up. There has been some fluctuation, of course, prices going up a cent or two some days and down on others, but they have maintained a fair balance. However, I can see little chance of much reduction so long as wages remain so extraordinarily high and raw materials are so costly."

Prices will stay up for two, three, or four years, or until the productive power of the whole world, disintegrated by the war, shall become normal, according to a representative of retail grocers. He, too, declared that the cost of food would remain high just so long as wages remained at their present pitch, but added that, judging by what Belgium, for example, had already done by way of reconstruction, normal conditions were fast being restored in Europe, which was a hopeful sign.

The fair price list issued yesterday shows a tendency toward higher prices in fresh creamery butter and a few other groceries. The increased butter price was said to be normal at this season because of reduced milk supply. Meat prices remained the same in the list, except for a reduction of 1 cent a pound for lamb

items, which had remained stationary for five weeks.

Some food experts expect decreased prices today because of increase in deliveries in ident to the return of some of the striking longshoremen to work.

### Chicago Decline Slight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—"Any statement that food prices have dropped 25 per cent generally is misleading," said one of Chicago's leading wholesale grocers yesterday, when questioned by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as to his observation of prices dropping according to Attorney-General Palmer's recent announcement.

If one went through the whole line, continued the wholesale grocer, some things might be found that have declined in price, but not to that extent. Canned goods in general have shown no decline, and there will be none, according to present indications. Canned tomatoes, however, had dropped about 10 per cent, but the conditions of the market did not seem to warrant it,



Governor Wentworth, who granted the college charter

said the speaker, R. J. Poole, head of the city food bureau, did not bear out in Chicago food prices Attorney-General Palmer's 25 per cent drop.

## REORGANIZATION OF MILITARY IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Massachusetts.—The state convention of the American Legion, which has completed its sessions here, declared for a reorganization of the military system of the United States in such a way that "the citizens of the country (may) direct the destinies of their own army." The convention also opposed strongly anything that would tend to build up a military caste in this country.

On the other hand, the convention endorsed universal military training subject to civil authority. "A thorough housecleaning" of the military establishment was recommended. The convention demanded the deportation of aliens who did not join the United States Army during the war and evaded the draft by means of their foreign citizenship, and favored changes in the war risk insurance regulations.

### RULING ON BONUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The state treasurer has announced that no \$100 war bonuses are payable to any of the 5000 Massachusetts men who were called in the draft but who never wore the army uniform. The action was taken after a ruling had been handed down by the Attorney-General to the effect that the men were not soldiers. They were for the most part rejected for service.

## DARTMOUTH AND ITS 150 YEARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, New Hampshire.—Dartmouth College's celebration of the 150th anniversary of its foundation, which began Friday and continues until Tuesday, comes at a time when the New Hampshire institution has attained the largest dimensions and the highest standing in its whole history. Its first graduating class in 1771, four years before the American Revolution, contained four students. On the opening day of the present college term, 614 freshmen matriculated.

The circumstances connected with the foundation and early history of Dartmouth College have lately been the subject of some historical investigation and documents have come to light in the recovered Weare Papers, now in the custody of the State of New Hampshire after a disappearance of several generations, which bear upon the original charter of the institution. The noticeable characteristic of this charter is that, although

Wheelock interested in his project several Englishmen who had the means and disposition to assist him. He was at that time situated at Lebanon, Connecticut, which was too far removed from the frontiers of colonial settlement to bring civilization to the Indians, and he accordingly cast about for a more advantageous location.

Various invitations were received by Dr. Wheelock for the location of his school, including places in New York and Pennsylvania and various towns in central New Hampshire. It was decided to locate in New Hampshire, and John Wentworth, the last colonial Governor of the State, granted the charter and 500 acres of land for a foundation. Dr. Wheelock proposed to call the institution Wentworth College after the Governor, but his excellency demurred, and the name of Dartmouth was given after Lord Dartmouth of England. Lord Dartmouth was not a financial patron of the college, as is generally supposed. He never gave a penny to Dartmouth College. But John Thornton and other English residents gave money and time to the efforts of Dr. Wheelock.

Hanover was picked as the site of the institution after the offers of several neighboring towns had been compared. Hanover lay reasonably near the Indians and was on the main road of travel between Portsmouth and Canada.

### The First President

Dr. Wheelock was the first president of Dartmouth College and for nine years presided over it until the institution became firmly established. He named as his successor John Wheelock, his son, who was then but 25 years of age and who served as the second president of the college for 36 years, until in 1815 he was removed from office during the political controversy which at that time made Dartmouth the storm center of New Hampshire politics. John Wheelock is said to have been a self-centered, dictatorial man, but under him the institution prospered.

"The Dartmouth College case," one of the most famous lawsuits ever brought before the United States Supreme Court, arose early in the nineteenth century over the control of the village church at Hanover, New Hampshire. President Wheelock attempted to dictate to the church as he had to the college. In 1813 there was a controversy between the president and the trustees. The president demanded an investigation of the college, which was denied by the trustees and the president thereupon appealed to the New Hampshire Legislature to investigate, which created a political issue that endured for several heated election campaigns.

Finally the Legislature voted to investigate. Then the trustees removed President Wheelock from office. Before the investigating committee could act there was a new election, the Democrats carried the polls and created Dartmouth University with Wheelock as its president to take the place of Dartmouth College with the trustees in control. The Governor and Legislature were with Wheelock and took control of the college property. The trustees went to the courts with Daniel Webster as their counsel. The local courts decided for the Governor and the Supreme Court decided for the college in a far-reaching verdict which upheld the inviolability of contracts under the American Constitution. This was in 1819. The university soon went out of business and the controversy dropped from the realm of politics.

### Other Presidents

The new president of the college was Francis Brown, who served five years and was noted as a disciplinarian and fine administrator. His successor was the Rev. Dr. Daniel Dana, himself a Dartmouth man. The college was then (1819) just 50 years old.

the Dartmouth controversy was a controversy of the past and the great period of college expansion and development was about to begin. Dr. Dana resigned the next year and was succeeded by the Rev. Bennet Tyler, who was an able preacher and a successful solicitor of funds with which to develop the college.

In 1828 Nathan Lord became president of Dartmouth and served for 35

college offered to the cause of the preservation of the Union. After the war, an agricultural college was founded at Hanover, which subsequently removed to Durham, New Hampshire, and is now the New Hampshire State College.

Dr. Samuel C. Bartlett became president of the college in 1877 and served until 1892. He was for six years afterward a lecturer in the faculty. His

ministration, the college extension work has been started.

The Tuck benefactions have exceeded \$1,000,000 during the last 29 years. At the present time two worthy gifts are being made to Dartmouth, one of a building to be known as Topliff Hall by Elijah M. Topliff of Manchester, New Hampshire, and one of a \$100,000 swimming pool by Roland H. Spaulding, a former Governor of New Hampshire and not a college man himself.

Butterfield Hall, a museum and a professorship are the result of generosity by Dr. Ralph Butterfield of Kansas City, Missouri, in 1893. Webster Hall was the gift of Stephen M. Crosby and named in honor of the most famous alumnus, Daniel Webster. Fayerweather Hall and other buildings were made possible by gifts of over \$233,000 by Daniel Fayerweather of New York City. The bequests of Tappan Wentworth of Lowell, Massachusetts, amounted to over \$500,000. The library was given by George F. Rollins of Providence, Rhode Island, the organ in the chapel by Frank S. Streeter, the present chairman of the New Hampshire Board of Education; the chapel itself by Edward A. Rollins of Philadelphia.

### Celebration Opened

"Dartmouth Night" Held on Campus — Remainder of Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, New Hampshire.—Dartmouth College's one hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration, for which hundreds of alumni from all parts of the country have flocked to Hanover, and which will last until Monday evening, was formally opened last night by a giant "Dartmouth Night" meeting in a tent on the campus. E. M. Hopkins '01, president of the college, presided and probably 3000 attended. The program for today includes an inspection of the college buildings, a luncheon served by the Outing Club at Moose Mountain Cabin, and this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a football game with Pennsylvania State. This evening the Dramatic Association will present "The Founders," an allegorical play depicting the founding of the college in 1769.

O. S. Davis, LL. D., class of '39, president of the Chicago Theological Seminary, will deliver the anniversary sermon at the White Church tomorrow morning. In the afternoon, the usual vesper service will be held in Rollins Chapel. In the evening Prof. H. B. Jesper of Yale University is to give an organ recital in the chapel.

Following the regular chapel services Monday morning, the delegates, escorted by members of the senior class, in academic costume, will form and march to the tent on the green where the sesquicentennial exercises will take place. At noon a luncheon will be served in Webster Hall, and in this connection Prof. F. L. Childs of the English Department, and Prof. A. H. Bayse of the History Department will direct the presentation of tableaux, showing costumed characters representing prominent figures in the early history of the college. The celebration will conclude with three academic conferences in the afternoon and evening exercises.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

John Thornton, an English benefactor

years. Under him the college enrollment quadrupled. The average enrollment grew to 400 pupils. The first professorship was established by Samuel Appleton of Boston. The Chandler scientific course was established in 1850 by Abiel Chandler of Walpole, New Hampshire, at first as a separate school and incorporated into the college in 1893. President Lord's ideal was that of a college that should train Christian gentlemen. He was, however, an anti-abolitionist, which made his retention in office difficult when the slaves were freed, so that he resigned in 1863 under embarrassing circumstances.

### Civil War Record

Six hundred and fifty-two Dartmouth men served in the Civil War, said to be a larger percentage than any other

successor as president was Dr. William J. Tucker, who resigned in 1909 and is now the president emeritus. Dr. Tucker's administration saw most of the college buildings erected and a tremendous growth in the number of students and the general prosperity of the institution. Ernest F. Nichols was president from 1909 to 1916, and his successor was Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, for many years the secretary to Dr. Tucker.

Dr. Hopkins is a young man of energy and thorough knowledge of the history and traditions of Dartmouth and an understanding of its present circumstances. He was active in the recent educational reform in New Hampshire, which has come about through legislation for the Americanization of foreign-born residents. Under the present college ad-

## Chandler & Co.

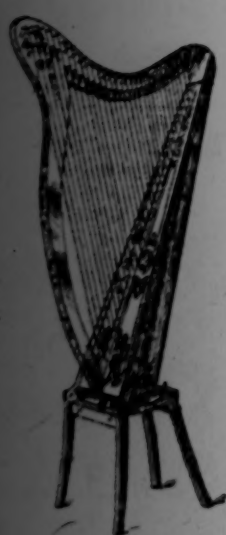
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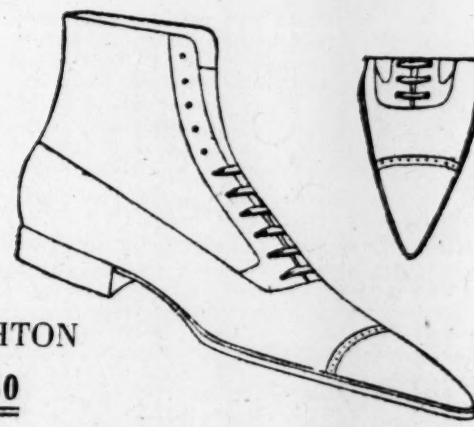
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CORDOVAN! This shoe with a lustrous Cordovan vamp, of a rich brown color, narrow toe and heavy sole, fills the need of the Season. It is a good looking shoe for all weathers. If you intend to have cordovan BUY TODAY, not tomorrow. Cordovan is harder to obtain than other shoe leathers. You might as well have the perfect fit that is yours among the many Walk-Over shapes.

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## AGREEMENT NOW SEEMS PROBABLE

Resolution on Collective Bargaining Is Expected in a Form Acceptable to All Groups in the Industrial Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—All forecasts of failure by the national industrial conference to find a common ground and to finish the business for which President Wilson called it together were discredited in the last few minutes of yesterday's session of the conference. Adjournment was taken until Monday morning with every indication that the resolution recognizing collective bargaining, by discussion of which all other business had been held up for two days, would be reported in a form acceptable to a majority of all the groups, or at least in such form as would enable them to vote affirmatively upon it.

Thereby hangs the story of a day's work by the members of the conference, with charges and counter-charges, with appeals and defenses, with the fate of the resolution and of the continuance of the conference hanging in the balance as the debate flowed and ebbed and the question at issue was thrown from one to another in rapid succession.

### Substitute Offered

The resolution recognizing the right of wage-earners to organize, to bargain collectively, and to be represented by delegates of their own choosing, which had been supported by the public and Labor groups and opposed by the employers group the day before, was to be brought before the conference at the opening of the session yesterday, but the employers group remained in conference for more than an hour after that time. Harry A. Wheeler then presented a substitute resolution on the part of the employers that read as follows:

Resolved, That without in any way limiting the right of a wage-earner to refrain from joining an association or to deal directly with his employer as he chooses, the right of wage-earners in private as distinguished from government employment to organize in trade and Labor unions, in shop industrial councils, or other lawful forms of association, to bargain collectively, to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiations and adjustments with employers in respect to wages, hours of labor, and other conditions of employment, is recognized; and the right of the employer to deal or not to deal with men or groups of men who are not his employees and chosen by and from among them, is recognized; and no denial is intended of the right of an employer and his workers voluntarily to agree upon the form of their relative relations."

### Reconsideration Possible

It was around this resolution, alternating with the one for which it was a substitute, that argument swayed all day, bringing out information which at the end of the day, Mr. Wheeler intimated, had been of sufficient value to make a reconsideration of the employers' stand possible.

The prevention of the adoption of either resolution seemed to be due in large part to wording rather than to substance. All agreed on the right of workmen to organize, and all claimed to agree on the recognition of collective bargaining. The difficulty was that one set expressed its definition in words not acceptable to the other. There was, however, far less impatience with the limitations and misunderstandings than there had been the day before, and, as the day wore on, the suspicion of the right wing, that the left was trying to gain some undue advantage, and the reciprocal suspicion by the left became less evident, until the hope was expressed by Mr. Wheeler that when the conference met again the center might move over and leave its place to the left, so that the right and left groups could sit side by side and become better acquainted.

### Hope of Better Understanding

Perhaps the employers will find out, as L. E. Shepard of the conductors' organization, said: "If you come face to face with us and the men we represent, we will have a better understanding of one another, and I venture the assertion that if you did that you would come to the conclusion that we are not half as dangerous as we appear, and we are just as dangerous as you compel us to be, no more and no less."

J. W. O'Leary, of the employers group, told the conference that it had

not been pleasant for the employers to sit under the allegations of shortsightedness and lack of patriotism made against them the day before, and that as employers of Labor they were perfectly aware that efficient production could not be obtained on the basis of strained relationship. Mr. O'Leary declared that the only reason that his group objected to the resolution before the conference was because an interpretation might be put upon the words which it could not accept.

### Revolution Called Unthinkable

He declared that the remarks, more or less veiled, about revolution threatening the country had no sufficient basis, that "revolution in the United States is unthinkable. Men have too long lived under this flag of ours ever to consent to be brought into any movement which would destroy the Nation they love. If we must talk about it, I want to remind you that the cure which the men who mention it offer seems to be belittling the Nation that we serve. What is the cure that is offered? That to save us from impending disaster we must strengthen one organization which is only one part of the citizenship of the United States. My faith is in the Government of the United States and not in the employer, the employees or the public alone. The sovereignty of the people will be protected by the government."

The same attitude was taken by L. F. Loree, of the employers group. Miss Lillian D. Wald, of the public group, said that her experience had made her understand why wage earners often preferred a representative outside of their own shop group, "because of timidity or inability to state their own cases." As a member of the committee of 15 she said that what had been sought was to state in simple language the obvious rights of workmen, and "to imply a trap existing in this straightforward plan is a serious thing."

### Right of Serving Fundamental

George R. James, of the same group, also pleaded for simplicity of statement which should cover the one fundamental which must underlie all their work, that of serving. Declaring that employees have the right to choose the method and the personnel of their representation, Henry S. Dennison, a manufacturer and a member of the public group, said he deemed it part of the job of a manufacturer so to arrange methods that the man-to-man relation should be established to its fullest extent and thus set the necessary background for dealing.

Samuel Gompers entered into a strong defense of trades unionism in the United States. Reference having been made by one of the speakers in the Labor group to the salaries of the officials of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers asserted: "I know of no man in the American Labor movement who occupies a salaried position who has not worked days and weeks, giving his entire time, at night, on Sunday, on holidays, and taking some time from his day's work, losing his time, to give service to his fellows."

### Labor Loyal to Republic

Speaking of the attitude of loyalty, Mr. Gompers said that there was none more loyal to the Republic than the men and women in the Labor movement.

"Some may ask, 'Mr. Gompers, do you speak in the name of the workers of the United States?' and I do, emphatically, yes. There is not one right which we claim which we want to secure for ourselves and deny any other human being in America. There is not one improvement that we can bring into the life or the condition of the workers organized in America but will have its reflex and influence upon every unorganized worker. We cannot prevent a reduction or check the imposition of an inferior condition upon the organized workers of America, without at the same time checking that same or a worse imposition upon the unorganized. There is not a law that we can ask from any of the states, or from any of our municipalities, for the protection and promotion of the rights and interests of organized workers that will not apply equally to every unorganized worker."

### Mr. Spargo's Faith in Citizens

Speaking in favor of the resolution presented by the public group, John Spargo said: "My faith in the power of this Nation to survive rests not upon the arms or disposition of the United States Government, but upon the good faith, upon the nationality of our citizens. I believe that we all agree that it is highly advisable to prevent a needless strain to a world already suffering from moral over-strain, and that it will be possible for these groups to agree, despite the great dis-

tance there may be between this substitute resolution and the resolution desired by Labor, or the resolution originally before the house. Nobody that I know thinks that collective bargaining is going to be a panacea for our social and industrial ills. Will there be strikes after we get collective bargaining? Yes, unless we make other provision. Will there be industrial unrest after we affirm collective bargaining and establish it beyond dispute? Yes, unless we make other provision. Will there be misunderstandings, will there be struggles? I think so. I do not say there is coming out of the resolution a new industrial commonwealth, but I do say to you that if we can take one great contentious subject out of our present social discussion, if we can remove one source of irritation in this period of industrial unrest and economic transition, that alone will be an achievement justifying the meeting of this conference, justifying your effort and all that the conference costs."

## APPRENTICESHIP IN DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

LONDON, England.—The following interesting and important schedule concerning conditions of apprenticeship was recently drawn up by the advisory subcommittee for juvenile employment in connection with the Lutton employment exchange. The committee consisted of representatives of the Juvenile Advisory Committee, the Lutton Tradesmen's Association, the Ministry of Labor, and the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks:

All apprentices shall be bound, and an indenture of apprenticeship entered into which will provide for the efficient teaching of the trade, and the usual safeguards for employer and apprentice.

The age of entry into apprenticeship shall be 14 years. The term of apprenticeship shall be four years. Before the indenture is entered into the juvenile shall be employed on trial for a period of four weeks, at the recognized indenture rate of pay.

Training will be given in the employer's establishment, and every facility shall be given for attendance at suitable continuation classes. Fourteen consecutive days' annual leave, exclusive of general holidays, shall be allowed, with pay, throughout the apprenticeship.

Apprentices shall not be called upon to work overtime. No premium shall be asked for.

The following weekly wages shall be paid:

BOYS	
First year	14s
Second year	15s
Third year	16s
Fourth year	17s

GIRLS	
First six months	10s
Second six months	12s. 6d.
Third year	15s
Fourth year	16s

The following weekly hours shall be worked, inclusive of meal times, and time allowed for attendance at day continuation schools:

First year	40 hours
Second year	42 hours
Third year	44 hours
Fourth year	46 hours

### CLERKS TOLD NOT TO UNIONIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Fourteen of the leading retail stores of Providence have issued statements to their employees that they will not allow them to join any union. They declare that while unions are of use in many industries, the retail trade is not suited to them.

## EFFORT TO AVERT STRIKE OF MINERS

Representatives of the Operators and Workers to Meet with the Secretary of Labor—Men Seek to Support Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—After devoting all of yesterday to a conference on the threatened strike of bituminous coal miners, William B. Wilson, Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, obtained the consent of John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, and Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the Coal Operators Association, to bring their full scale committees to Washington next Tuesday for a resumption of the negotiations broken off at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, last week.

At the conference yesterday between Secretary Wilson and the two executives, Mr. Brewster presented to the Secretary a letter in which it was stated that the operators could not resume negotiations with the miners unless the miners indicated a willingness to carry out the existing contract running until March 31, 1920, or until peace is proclaimed; to rescind the strike order for November 1, issued on Wednesday by Mr. Lewis, and to waive the demand for a working day shorter than eight hours.

### Operators Blame Miners

Mr. Brewster declared the coal operators of the central competitive field had adhered to the practice of collective bargaining for 33 years, and that they felt the miners, in issuing the strike order, virtually had abrogated their contract. If employees did not live up to their contracts, no set of employers could have faith in the method of collective bargaining.

"I realize the difficulties to be overcome," Secretary Wilson replied in letters to Mr. Lewis and Mr. Brewster, "and give full weight to the statement of coal operators that certain assurances relative to carrying out of existing contracts, the rescinding of the strike order, and the withdrawal of a demand for a shorter work day must be given by the representatives of the miners before negotiations can be renewed, and the statement of the miners that there must be a disposition to really negotiate on the part of the operators before it would be worth while for them to go into conference. I am sure, however, that there can be no objection on the part of either side to meet with the Secretary of Labor for the purpose of discussing with him all matters involved in the dispute."

Thus, while the operators themselves had refused to get together again, they have consented to meet with Secretary Wilson, at his request. The coal operators, through Mr. Brewster, agreed to the meeting next Tuesday, without mentioning the three demands made as a condition precedent to a meeting with the miners alone. Mr. Lewis promptly agreed to the meeting with Secretary Wilson, without laying down any conditions.

### Miners Expect to Win

"It must be understood," Mr. Lewis commented to newspapermen after the conference yesterday, "that the miners will enter this conference next Tuesday with their position unchanged. We will present facts to Secretary Wilson that will justify our demands. If we are not satisfied with the conference, about 600,000 will go out on strike on November 1, shutting off

90 per cent of the production of bituminous coal in the United States. In that number, besides 450,000 men in the union, there are 150,000 we expect to strike who are not members."

There are 32 members of the wage-scale committee of the United Mine Workers, and approximately the same number of the scale committee of the operators, who will assemble in the office of the Secretary of Labor next Tuesday to reopen negotiations with the secretary as mediator. It was felt that Secretary Wilson had accomplished all that could be hoped for in yesterday's conference by inducing the executives of the contending sides to agree to reopen the negotiations, and there is reason to believe that the ultimate result will be favorable to peace in this industry.

### Reds May Be Deported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GARY, Indiana.—Further steps toward the deportation of radicals arrested here were taken yesterday when warrants were placed in the hands of the military authorities for the seven Russians, who will be taken before the immigration authorities for final hearings on deportation. The prisoners for whom the warrants were issued by Harry K. Landis of Chicago, inspector in charge of the Immigration Bureau of the Department of Labor, were among the first arrested by the military authorities after the federal troops arrived in Gary.

This is only a beginning, according to Col. W. S. Mages, commander in charge of the troops, who yesterday said that secret service men of the intelligence department of the army in Chicago are going over the literature taken in the various raids, and that other warrants would no doubt be issued later on.

The warrants for the seven radicals arrested were issued after a preliminary hearing held in Gary by the immigration authorities. The immigration authorities are not at present in the city, but, according to Colonel Mages, they are expected to return before many days and again take up their work.

### Cessation of Optical Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The state Board of Conciliation and Arbitration has decided that the employers are largely responsible for a "cessation of work with some of the characteristics of a strike," by optical workers of this city, for the reason that employers have discharged optical workers for belonging to the union and have told them that they must resign from the union or give up their positions.

### Troops to Keep Order

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—In anticipation of possible disorder due to strikes or radical propaganda, Governor Cox has dispatched orders to all mayors and sheriffs in Ohio for precautions

against violence. Governor Cox promised the support of the 12 companies of national guardsmen whenever an emergency demanded. "Picketing shall go no further than moral persuasion," Governor Cox said in his proclamation.

### Packer Employees Out

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—Eight hundred men and women employed in the meat packing industry in this city went on strike yesterday for an eight-hour day and an increase in wages. This number, the strike leaders declared, is enough to tie up the industry here.

### Suit to Prevent Police Interference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—Counsel for the steel workers national organizing committee has filed suit in the Common Pleas Court here against Mayor E. V. Babcock, Charles B. Pritchard, public safety director, R. J. Alderdice, superintendent of police, and others, asking that they be restrained from interfering with meetings of the striking steel workers. This action follows police interference at a meeting on the South Side on Wednesday night, and is a test case. The general strike situation throughout the western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and northern West Virginia districts was unchanged yesterday.

### Troops May Handle Ships in Port

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Warning to striking longshoremen on the Atlantic coast that steps to operate government ships without them are in contemplation was contained in a statement issued yesterday by the Shipping Board. It was understood that troops might be employed to handle ships at the ports, as in the case of transports.

### Ballot Declared in Manchester

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England (Friday).—The ballot of members of the ironfounders and allied trades, as to whether the terms of the provisional settlement of their dispute reached in London last Saturday should be accepted, was declared in Manchester this afternoon. The result was an overwhelming majority of 27,938 against acceptance, only 1678 voting for it. The whole position in the engineering world is now seriously jeopardized.

The Cardiff iron and brass foundries and others directly affected by the strike decided by a majority of 50 to 1 not to accept the proposals for a resumption of work.

### GERMANS GO TO SOUTH AMERICA

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Among the passengers of the Dutch liner Hollandia, arriving here today from Amsterdam, were 406 Germans, former officers and soldiers. Of these, 23 will remain in Brazil, while the remainder will go to Argentina, where they will become settlers.

## WAR-TIME CHANGES IN WAGES SURVEYED

National Industrial Conference Board Finds Increases Ranging From 74 to 112 Per Cent in Eight Leading Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Increases in the average wages of men in eight leading industries, as measured by average hourly earnings, ranged from 74 to 112 per cent, from September, 1914, to March, 1919, according to a report on "War-Time Changes in Wages," issued by the National Industrial Conference Board yesterday. Increases in the earnings of women workers were found to be similar, with a somewhat wider range.

The eight industries included were metal, cotton, wool, silk, boot and shoe, paper, rubber, and chemical manufacturing. The average results are based on payroll data for one week, usually the third week of September, for the years 1914 to 1918, and for the first week of March, 1919. A noteworthy feature of the results is that the highest percentage increases in earnings often were recorded in cases where the absolute earnings were relatively low, or vice versa. Thus hourly earnings of male workers in cotton manufacturing increased over 100 per cent as against an increase of about 70 per cent for male workers in the metal manufacturing industries. Actual hourly earnings of the latter, however, were 50.2 cents in March, 1919, as compared with 38.9 cents for male cotton operatives. In the case of male workers in the rubber manufacturing industry, a high actual hourly average was accompanied by a high percentage rate of increase.

The increases shown were in most cases greater than the corresponding percentage increase in cost of living, which was placed by a previous report of the board at 61.3 per cent for the period from July, 1914, to March, 1919. "This fact indicates," says the report, "that these workers were in general able to maintain and even to improve their standard of living prevailing in 1914." The report emphasizes, however, that "comparisons of relative values afford no means whereby the adequacy of wages or living standards prevailing in either period can be determined. The comparisons simply afford an approximate idea of the extent to which the relationship between wages and living costs existing at the opening of the war was maintained or changed during the succeeding 4½ years." The report does not purport to discuss the question whether or to what extent wages should vary with changes in the cost of living.

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Napoli Sheets—In 3 sizes, a good heavy sheeting with satisfactory wearing qualities.

2.25 value, 72x99.	Each.....	1.95
2.50 value, 81x99.	Each.....	2.15
2.75 value, 90x108.	Each.....	2.35

2.00 Value Sheets—81x99, standard quality.

Colonial Sheets—Well known to every housekeeper in New England for good wearing qualities and guaranteed to stand the wear and tear of the laundry.

Value 2.25, 63x99.	Each.....	2.00
Value 2.55, 72x99.	Each.....	2.15
Value 2.85, 81x99.	Each.....	2.25
Value 3.00, 81x108.	Each.....	2.50

Bungalow and Aerotex Sheets—These sheets are made of the best grades of medium weight sheeting and guaranteed to give satisfaction. The prices are notable.

72x99.	Each.....	1.65
81x108.	Each.....	2.10
90x108.	Each.....	2.25

200 Bleached Sheets—81x93½, made from fine grade of sheeting, pure finish, 3 and 1-inch hems. Each.....

Fruit of Loom, Colonial and Sampson Sheets—Extra size, 90x108, limited quantity, slightly soiled. Regular price 3.25. Each.....

### Pillow Cases

39c Pillow Cases—42x36, made from a good quality cotton. Each.....

49c Pillow Cases—Torn 42x38 and 45x38, standard quality, soft finish. Each.....

59c Colonial Pillow Cases—42x36. Each.....

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35c Value Bleached Cotton—36 inches wide, with a soft finish; short lengths.....

39c Value Bleached Cotton—36 inches wide, suitable for underwear. Yard.....

39c Value Unbleached Cotton—40 inches wide, a good heavy quality.....

79c Value Bleached Sheet—2¼ yards wide, standard quality, good firm weave, pure finish. Yard.....

75c Bleached Sheet—2¼ yards wide, short lengths of standard sheeting. Yard.....

75c Unbleached Sheet—2¼ yards wide; same quality as bleached sheeting. Yard.....

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## ADVANCE PLANNED AGAINST RAISULI

More Spanish Machine Guns, Aeroplanes, and Tanks Asked For to Effect Capture of Raisuli's Headquarters at Fondak

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TANGIER, Morocco.—If all that is said by the Spanish authorities about their arrangements and intentions is true, there should soon be news of the beginning of the great Spanish advance against Raisuli, which is to put an end to the business of the latter very quickly. Some very confident unofficial statements have been made on the subject. Thus it is currently reported that General Berenguer is in an optimistic mood, and that he has said that the capture of the Fondak—where are Raisuli's headquarters, and all his possessions—was really quite a simple undertaking. Critics ask why, then, the Spanish High Commissioner did not do it on July 11 when Raisuli was making himself very unpleasant. But at the same time the general said that to succeed he must have more machine guns, aeroplanes, and even tanks, and the critics say that these were all that were wanted by the Allies to break through the Hindenburg line.

### Holy War Proclaimed

It cannot be considered a good thing for Spain, even though the importance of the proceeding should not be exaggerated, that the desertion of the tribes that had surrendered to the Spaniards goes on apace, and shows little signs of slackening. The tribesmen are, of course, very impressionable and cannot see beyond the present, but from their own point of view there is some reason in their changing sides at the present time. They feel, it is probable, that Raisuli will win, as he appears to be doing; they wish to be on the winning side, particularly as this has been proclaimed a holy war; and they are satisfied that for the time being and until one side or the other gains the victory, they would be at least as well off with Raisuli as under Spanish protection.

It is commonly stated that one of the chief reasons why various tribes went over to the Spaniards was not so much because they believed in Spain or her prospects as that they wanted bread and thought they might get it this way. But there has been a shortage of bread and food generally all through the zone for some time past, and the tribesmen have been disappointed in this matter. Even at Ceuta and Melilla the shortage has been acute and several times in the last two or three months the scarcity of bread and other foodstuffs has been such that there has been danger of absolute famine. The state of things at Ceuta was once so bad that a real famine was only averted by the French supply department at Tangier sending there at one delivery no less than 250 quintals of flour.

### A Native Counter-Movement

The secessions of tribesmen from the Spanish side to Raisuli are beyond doubt, but it is right to point out that a counter-movement of the same kind seems to have begun since the arrival of Gen. Fernandez Silvestre in the zone, as the chief assistant of General Berenguer in the forthcoming operations. The natives have heard of this arrival, and, having had some experience of General Silvestre, and knowing of his efficiency and his attitude toward Raisuli, they are anything but comforted. A Spanish correspondent who went on horseback from Ceuta to Tazmatza and found 3000 Moors assembled at the zoco there, large numbers of them having come down from mountain fastnesses, was told by them that many desertions

were taking place from Raisuli's hosts since the news of the arrival of Silvestre had spread about, and that among some sections of the native population siding with Raisuli a veritable panic was beginning to reign, such was the influence of the name of the Spanish general. The deserters were going over to the Spaniards and asking to be allowed to enlist in the Spanish Army. The correspondent adds that he is quite aware that these statements sound fantastic, but that their truth will shortly be fully established.

Meanwhile, Raisuli himself shows no signs of being intimidated, and has recently been conducting some fresh operations, having made an attack upon a convoy that was proceeding from Meyabec to Cuesta Colorado. The convoy was moving with the utmost caution according to the orders given to it, but it appears that Raisuli's men under cover of darkness the night before, and taking advantage of the inequalities of the ground, were able to approach quite close without being perceived and at an opportune moment opened up a brisk fire on the convoy. The latter instantly replied, and there was a sharp but short engagement, the rebels being put to flight with apparently slight losses on both sides, though the Spanish reports make out that Raisuli's men suffered heavily. Certainly the Spanish losses this time were slight.

### Bombed From Aeroplane

Amid much that is merely rumor, however, well reinforced by apparent circumstance and probability, there is one important outstanding fact, and that is that Raisuli's people have in actuality been given their first taste of some of the most modern methods of warfare and that they do not like it. They have for the first time been bombed by a Spanish aeroplane, and incidentally it may be added that this is the first time a Spanish aeroplane has bombed anything or anybody.

A bombing aeroplane was recently sent from Madrid to the newly established aerodrome at Santa Ramel just outside Tetuan. This machine was taken in charge by Capt. Saenz de Buruaga, a skilful pilot, who set off on a bombing expedition with Commandant Gonzalo and Captain Anteo. They flew in the direction of the Fondak de Ain Yedida, and from a height of less than 1000 meters they made an important examination of the rebel dispositions. At length they espied some of Raisuli's men and, maneuvering over them, they let loose five bombs which hit their appointed marks and not only caused great damage but created a panic among the tribesmen, who fled in every direction. Two hours and a half after starting out, the aeroplane was back at its aerodrome at Santa Ramel, and the pilot and his companions were heartily congratulated. On the following day the experiment was repeated with, as it is reported, even greater success, 11 bombs being dropped on this occasion.

### MR. DEVLIN ON IRISH FREEDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GLASGOW, Scotland.—Joseph Devlin, M. P., speaking at an Irish demonstration at Glenboig, near Glasgow, recently, said the universal cry for freedom had found a responsive echo in Ireland. The whole of Europe, he said, had been involved in the struggle to prevent the establishment of one despotism over all. This attempt to crush freedom had failed and right and liberty had been vindicated. Until Ireland's claim was conceded there could be no peace in the world, and the sooner the axiom of Irish freedom was recognized the better. Whenever that axiom had been recognized the peace of the world had been made more secure.

### BRITISH CRUISER LAUNCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GLASGOW, Scotland.—H. M. S. Raleigh, a cruiser for the British Navy, was recently launched from the yard of Messrs. Beardmore of Dalmuir. After the launch, Sir William Beardmore stated that the vessel was 10,000 tons displacement and 70,000 horsepower, and they hoped she would attain a speed of between 34 and 35 knots. Besides her high speed and armament of 7.5-inch and 3-inch guns and high water line protection, she is fitted with the latest and most successful means of repelling submarine attack by torpedo. She was originally intended for a commerce protecting cruiser and for this purpose Sir William said he considered she should prove most efficient.

## BOLSHEVISM TAKES HOLD OF PORTUGAL

Germans Banished to Spain Declared to Be Aiding Portuguese Bolsheviks Financially and Stirring Up Trouble

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—The Book and Newspaper Federation threatened that if the newspaper, A Batalha, were interfered with in any way, the composers and printers in every newspaper office in Lisbon would be called upon for an instantaneous strike. Thereupon the newspaper proprietors in general, as a protest, immediately ceased the publication of their newspapers. A Batalha is the organ of the Portuguese Labor Federation, is conspicuous for its marked Bolshevik characteristics, and is under suspicion in intelligent quarters as regards the source of its funds, and as the Labor people and the paper were apparently to be the judges in this matter, it would have placed the Labor or Bolshevik organ in a peculiar position of supremacy and independence.

During this period of lockout, as it is termed, in order in some measure to counteract the machinations of A Batalha, the proprietors of 14 other newspapers published among themselves one joint newspaper, which was entitled A Imprensa, and as a coalition effort, with the highest ability at its disposal, it was in some respects the best newspaper yet produced in Lisbon. It fought vigorously against the Bolshevik menace, and five editions appeared a day.

### A Newspaper Dictatorship

This extraordinary state of things lasted for about a fortnight. It was a time of excessive strain. During this period the government took action against one of the Labor federations and imprisoned some of the officials. There were disturbances at night in some parts of the capital, but they were easily suppressed. The electric street cars made their journeys escorted by two armed soldiers each, and the general difficulties of the situation were increased by certain economic troubles, including the scarcity of bread. The newspaper proprietors were serene, and the Book and Newspaper Federation, discovering that they were gaining nothing, and certainly not public sympathy, and that on the other hand it appeared they were really losing very much, began to reconsider their situation and were the first to show the signs of giving way. They intimated that they renounced their proposition of imposing any sort of dictatorship on the news-

paper organizations of the capital, and indeed professed that such had not really been their desire.

The newspapers of the capital duly made their reappearance. It was unfortunate that this coincided with the outbreak of the revolutionary railway strike. The circulation of newspapers of all kinds was impeded, and it was noticeable that, acting as they no doubt considered in the best interests of the country, the republican and all other non-Bolshevik newspapers gave little space—far less than the rightful proportion—to the disturbances from which the country was suffering.

### Foreign Aid

The point about foreign assistance of the Bolshevik movement in Portugal is not a matter of mere hearsay or suspicion, nor are special precautions taken by those concerned to disguise the association of the Portuguese movement with that in other countries. During the attempt at a general strike in June notices printed in Russian were even posted up on the walls of Lisbon. When Portugal entered the war all her Germans were, of course, driven out of the country or were interned. Large numbers of them proceeded hurriedly to Spain, taking all their money and belongings with them, and these represented the wealthier section. These people do not see how they are going to resume their business with Portugal in existing circumstances. They also represent a large increase to the German population in Spain, and it is the firm conviction of those intimately associated with what is going on in Portugal at the present time that these Germans are one of the great resources of the Portuguese Bolsheviks and that they are sending large sums of money into the country for the purpose of stirring up trouble.

In passing, it may be mentioned, as an item of current news, that the German ships taken over by Portugal during the war have earned 66,000,000 escudos during the last two years. A few weeks ago a Russian subject, Leo Lapinsky, and his wife arrived at Lisbon, and investigations led to the discovery that they had in their possession a sum equal to 70,000 francs. This money was promptly taken from them by the police authorities, on the understanding that it would be returned to them on the day they took ship for Holland or Sweden, the only countries for which passports were granted then, while in the meantime they were kept under close observation in the hotel at which they were staying.

### Government's Rigorous Measures

In the most recent times the authorities have certainly made a better effort

than was made in the past. They appear to have become aware that their comparative quiescence was not regarded with equanimity abroad, and it was noticeable that the Portuguese Legation in Madrid issued an official declaration saying that as statements were continually made to the effect that the Portuguese Government was not effectively suppressing the Bolshevik propaganda, the legation was authorized to state that its government had taken the most rigorous measures to suppress all attempts at propaganda of this kind, and that in accordance with new laws various Maximalist newspapers had been suspended.

About the same time a number of raids were made upon various clubs in Lisbon supposed to be associated with the Bolshevik movement, and over 200 persons were arrested, including the editors of A Batalha. Revolutionary pamphlets were discovered in large quantities at the Young Syndicalists Club. At Oporto, Braga, and other places, various Bolshevik agitators were also arrested, anti-militarist propaganda having been hard at work at the first-named place.

But the daring of the Bolsheviks is remarkable. Processions of civilians, soldiers, and sailors marched through the central streets of Lisbon recently to the strains of the "International" and cheered for "the republic of the Soviets," subsequently directing themselves to the news agencies and offices of the Conservative newspapers, where they did considerable damage. They seized large bundles of the newspapers issued from these establishments and burned them in the public places, the authorities making no attempt to interfere. Meanwhile acts of destruction take place mysteriously in different parts of the country. Travelers who have revealed in the natural glories of Cintra will grieve to hear of the burning of the beautiful woods there, the material damage being estimated at about 20,000,000 francs. A governmental inquiry was opened, but to the surprise of most people orders were subsequently given that it should be suspended.

### FINE OF \$500 IN LIQUOR CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Continuing the policy of dealing severely with persons convicted of violation of the prohibition laws in the State of Georgia, Judge John D. Humphries in the Superior Court imposed a fine of \$500, with an alternative of 12 months on the chain-gang, upon Mrs. Sallie Spangler of Atlanta on a charge of having liquor in her possession and of selling liquor.

## AFGHAN REPLY AT THE PEACE PARLEY

Sardar Ali Ahmad Khan Expresses 'Afghans' Desire to Renew Permanent Friendship

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—In reply to the opening speech of Sir Hamilton Grant at the peace negotiations at Rawalpindi, Sardar Ali Ahmad Khan said: "The exalted and independent Government of Afghanistan has for many years had the most friendly relations with the British Government. It has lain like an iron barrier between the British Government and her enemies. The British Government in virtue of this cooperation has been able to rule India without trouble or inconvenience and has had nothing to fear from its Asiatic enemy, because unless the Afghans were completely destroyed nothing could interfere with the tranquil administration of the British Government in India. The British Government, moreover, considered itself the supporter of the Afghan Government. The Afghan Government on its part was firm in its friendship and never had violated that friendship or acted against it, particularly since the beginning of the rule of the late Ameer Zia Millat Waddin to the time of the assassination of His Majesty Siraj-ul-Millat Waddin.

### The Tribal Question

"Notwithstanding this old alliance the British Government did not try to consummate this friendship or to eliminate certain defects. On the contrary, their refusal to allow the tribes to be included in Afghanistan in spite of the close tribal relations between them was objectionable to the Afghan peoples. No harm could have occurred to the British Government if the tribes had been placed under Afghanistan while unlimited trouble and expenditure which the British Government had to incur during this period would have been saved. The result was incalculable loss to the British Government. If the British Government considered the question fairly and carefully they would realize that if these tracts had been under the Afghan Government such wars and troubles would not have occurred, nor would the British Government have suffered such loss in property and life. How-

ever as the Afghan Government considered the British the supporters and helpers of Islamic nations it did not lose patience and forbearance, but the government had disappointed the expectations of Afghanistan and made them hopeless.

"Muhammadans all over the world were disappointed that a great power which considered itself the friend of Islam and Afghanistan could have anything to do with such things. In the brain of every individual the light of independence and liberty was burning and the politics of the world had assumed a new aspect. The Government of Afghanistan cherishes to the utmost that spirit of freedom and liberty which is inherent in every individual in the world, and it considers itself as much an independent government as any other power in the world. So long as a single individual of Afghanistan remains alive the Afghan will not give up this resolve."

### Professes Friendship

The speaker proceeded to say that just as the British Government had been a friend of the Afghan Government for many years past, so was the sublime Government of Afghanistan a friend of the British Government, which had derived numerous advantages, moral and material, from the friendship of Afghanistan. These were well known to the British Government and to other powers in the world. He hoped, therefore, that both parties would try to put an end to the unavoidable events which had caused a breach of friendship and alliance and make every effort to insure that the mutual bonds of friendship might be cemented afresh in such a way that the friendship would be firmer than before, based on honor to both governments.

The British representative had called this war a foolish, unprovoked, and wanton war. Had he been acquainted with all the circumstances he would have attributed this war not to the causes referred to, but to misunderstandings on the part of thoughtless officers on both sides of the frontier, and would not have held the Afghan Government and the Ameer responsible for it.

In conclusion, Sardar Ali Ahmad Khan said that if the European war had come to an end before the assassination of the Ameer temporary disturbances like the present war would not have occurred, and the friendship of the two governments would have been uninterrupted. He assured the British Government of the Afghan anxiety for a renewal of friendship and its permanent endurance.



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## EGYPT'S FINE ROLE DURING THE WAR

From Being Cosmopolitan Resort, It Was Made Huge Military Camp With Outposts From Dardanelles to Persian Gulf

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt—The war has rolled on and away, and the great peace task of stock-taking occupies statesmen and scribes. Countries that were big have fallen low, whilst others that were lowly have risen to be exalted.

In this kaleidoscopic panorama of the Old World, where stands Egypt, one of the oldest of lands, and today reputed to be one of the wealthiest? The great world-climax did not penetrate into her cotton fields. But, though direct military operations were unknown to her until the rebellion of March—that is to say, if the Turkish attacks on the Suez Canal and the Senusi risings in the Libyan Desert are excepted—nevertheless, it was utterly impossible for her to hold aloof from the gigantic struggle and not to be affected by the tremendous echoes of that monstrous conflict. The only difference is that, instead of being startled by the continual boom of "heavies" and the shrieking whistle of shells, she was turned into a huge camp, perhaps the biggest "base" the world has ever seen.

### A Huge Armed Camp

This, I believe, defines Egypt's rôle during the war better than reams of wordage. From being a cosmopolitan land of summer frivolities, winter tourists, cotton kings, and astute capitalists, Egypt awoke to find herself converted into a military camp with outposts reaching from the Dardanelles to the Persian Gulf, and with titanic contingents of soldiers hailing from Great Britain, Australia, South Africa, and Canada. In truth, she was called upon suddenly to play in the Near East the rôle of Ypres on the western front, namely, that of a salient, the holding of which meant the ruin of the enemy's plans. It was in Egypt that the men were collected who fought in Gallipoli; in Egypt the armies were gathered which invaded Palestine and Syria and drove the Turk-German hosts northward beyond Damascus; in Egypt, moreover, the machinations of the enemy who sought to stir up the East were frustrated and his plans confounded.

Needless to say, this agglomeration of troops from all quarters of the British Empire necessitated an organization which the country had not previously possessed—a staff of men and laborers which ran into hundreds of thousands, and a rationing supply which would have made an A. Q. M. G. of Pharaoh's days marvel. However, all the necessary measures, agricultural as well as economic, had perforce to be taken, but not without upsetting the even tenor of life along the placid waters of the Nile. It was, nevertheless, impossible to do otherwise if the British Empire was to maintain its pride of place in the world, and though a certain amount of friction was caused here and there, it really speaks volumes for the policy of the Anglo-Egyptian Government and the British military authorities, that, without interfering with military operations, matters continued as smoothly as they did from August, 1914, to November, 1918. Some errors, admittedly, were committed, but in those days of the Empire's great trial, risks were run, and thus it was, for instance, that many brave officials were allowed to answer the call of their regiments with results that really proved disastrous when the unruly elements of the country finally broke out of hand in the spring of this year.

### Every Asset in Play

The above is a distant and detached view of Egypt from the beginning of the war until the autumn of last year. Details, such as the deposition of the enemy Khedive and the appointment of the first Sultan, the closure of the National Assembly and the liquidation of enemy interests, the cotton-growing restrictions and the intense cultivation of foodstuffs, the raising of Labor battalions and the introduction of a severe censorship—can only be mentioned en passant as incidents impelled by force majeure, by the needs of a great empire fighting for existence with tooth and nail, with every asset and weapon in play.

It goes without saying that this state of affairs, which perforce transformed Egypt from the world's pleasure ground into a mighty reservoir of men and supplies, produced enormous wealth in some quarters, whilst it aggravated an already existing state of inequality, not to say penury, in others. This was the opportunity of the swash-buckling effendi, the semi-educated, badly veneered, German-paid son of lowly parents, whose ambition it is to fleece the fellah whilst whispering to him seditious words of Bolshevik excess. He, the agent of Britain's enemies and the prophet of a Pan-Islamism that does not exist, got hold of the malcontents—and they were numerous, for war undeniably has this about it, namely, it increases the wealth of the few and the poverty of the many—and a revolt was carefully planned. As previously stated, the best officials had answered the great call, and when the signal was given the revolt spread like wildfire from Assiut to Damietta, and Cairo was a besieged city.

### The Dwindling Cohorts

Happily, all this belongs to the past. War is over, the revolt has been punished, and once again Egypt resumes her old-time part. Gradually dwindling are the cohorts of khaki lads; the Egyptian Labor Corps, about which so much has been written and so little is known, is being demobilized, and little by little the economic conditions of pre-war days are asserted.

ing themselves. But, will Egypt ever be the same again? One doubts it. Too much water has flowed under the Kasr-el-Nil Bridge since the dread year of 1914. A protectorate has arisen where there existed a semi-satrapy of the Ottoman Empire, and new responsibilities are Britain's, new obligations those of the Egyptian people. Why beat about the bush and deny it? Why play about any longer with capitulations that have been as a cloak behind which intriguers, criminals, and enemy agents screened their movements like worms behind clouds of soil? Why continue to allow the immigration into the country of undesirable who owe allegiance to no state, but claim protection from two or more consuls, according to circumstances?

The above are indications only of some of the greater evils which beset the Land of the Lotus. They call for energetic action, but energy tempered with kindness where the native is concerned. For this purpose, the whole system of administration and control must be overhauled, in the provinces as well as in the cities. The authority of the local authorities must be strengthened and the local officials themselves must be chosen with greater care than has, in many instances, been the case during the past 10 years.

### Need of New Civil Service

As a matter of fact it would appear that the organization of an Egyptian Civil Service, utterly independent of the foreign office, has become a sine qua non of good government in Egypt, and it should be made responsible to an Egyptian office in Whitehall, something after the nature of the India office. It would obviate many of the sins of omission and the commission of many of the errors which have characterized recent war administration in Egypt. If some such civil reform were introduced, and the military occupation of the country kept (in the background) at sufficient strength to meet any possible outbreak of bogus nationalism, there is no reason why the natives should not be allowed a far greater measure of local self-government than has hitherto been the case.

It is not possible to predict the findings of the Milner mission, which is shortly to sit and make a report on the situation. Nevertheless, this much can be said without fear of being wrong, namely, that the modifications to be introduced must be far-reaching. Therein is to be found reason for doubting whether Egypt will ever be the same again. She will continue to be the great cosmopolitan playground during the winter months; her wonderful temples and climate will continue to attract, and her dahabeahs will continue to plod along the Nile as they did in the days of the Pharaohs. New glory will be shed on Cairo as the great junction of the air routes of the Eastern Hemisphere, as the junction of the railway lines from Asia Minor, Baghdad, Arabia, and possibly Fez, and the termination of the cape line across Africa. As for Alexandria, hers will be the rôle of the great British warehouse in the Levant, the emporium of British trade for all the lands bathed by the shimmering waters of the eastern Mediterranean, and the export center for that vast ribbon of highly irrigated land drained by the majestic "Father of Waters."

### TORPEDO BADGES FOR BRITISH SEAMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At the time of the issue of torpedo badges, a protest was put forward by a member of the seafaring community who maintained that the issue of this decoration created an anomaly in that the shipmaster who saved his vessel by skillful navigation, went unrecognized, whilst an incompetent master, who was directly responsible for the loss of his ship, might claim the decoration.

The Mercantile Marine Service Association took this matter up, and whilst acknowledging that every shipmaster who had been through the ordeal of being torpedoed, deserved some recognition of the fact, representations were made to the Ministry of Shipping that some further form of recognition might be granted for successful navigation during the war. The secretary of the Mercantile Marine Service Association has now been informed that consideration is being given to the issue of "some special form of recognition" to those masters and officers of the mercantile marine, who through the war navigated their vessels safely through the danger zones.

The secretary of the Mercantile Marine Service Association has also been officially informed that torpedo badges are granted to officers and seamen who have been taken prisoners by the enemy after their vessels have been torpedoed, if, on their release, they complete a subsequent voyage of one month.

### FORTY-FOUR-HOUR WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A largely attended meeting of the employers' organizations representing the main branches of industry, and convened by the National Federation of Employers Organizations was held at the Midland Grand Hotel, St. Pancras, recently, for the purpose of considering the application which has been made in the building trades for the 44-hour week. Sir Allan M. Smith, chairman of the management committee of the Engineering Employers Federation, presided. It was decided that in view of the urgent necessity of increasing national output, and until evidence is available that the reductions in hours which have been made in certain industries are economically sound, any further reduction in hours should be strongly resisted. The meeting further resolved to give every possible support to the employers concerned in resisting the demand for a 44-hour week.

## REVIEW OF COTTON INDUSTRY PRICES

Sir Charles Macara Says High Rates Might Have Been Reduced by Establishing Reserve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Being unable to accept the invitation of James R. MacColl, president of the World Cotton Conference at New Orleans, Louisiana, to take part in the conference, Sir Charles W. Macara has addressed a letter to the president of the conference, so that his views on important cotton questions may be presented to the delegates.

There are certain questions affecting the future of the cotton industry which, Sir Charles recommends, should be considered by the conference. He writes:

### An Unprecedented Increase

"In pre-war years the price of American cotton, which practically regulates the price of the cotton crop of the world, was about 7½d. per pound, which was considered a fairly high price. During recent years the price has been as high as 25d. or more per pound—an increase of say, 17½d. As every halfpenny in the price of the average annual cotton crop of the world, estimated at 20,000,000 bales of 500 pounds each, represents roughly £20,000,000, it will be seen that the increase in the value of a season's crop of the raw material of an industry which clothes the preponderating part of the inhabitants of the globe, represents on this assumption roughly no less than £700,000,000. . . .

"How has this increase been brought about? How much of the increase is due to the enhanced cost of labor and the other factors that enter into the production of cotton, as well as to increased transport and other charges? and most important of all, how much of it is due to the manipulation of gamblers who . . . play no useful part in the carrying on of the industry, but are, on the contrary, a continual source of anxiety to every one legitimately engaged in it?"

Reviewing the work of the Atlanta Conference of 1907, Sir Charles adds: "The experiences gained during the

recent five years of war show, first, what immense benefits might have followed the adoption of the reforms so strenuously advocated at the Atlanta Conference; and secondly, how great a benefit would have resulted, if, at the outbreak of war, a broad view had been taken in dealing with the cotton crop of the world, and the opportunity had been seized for the establishment of a reserve of cotton so much needed in connection with a crop which, from season to season, varies considerably in quality, and millions of bales in quantity.

### Need of Proper Packing

"Cotton properly packed and stored will keep for years without deterioration. This would have prevented the serious fall in price in 1914, which involved the whole industry in great loss and would have mitigated considerably the subsequent unprecedented rise in price. Then, as regards the baling and transport, there is little doubt that had the suggested reforms been in operation, double the quantity of American cotton could have been carried in the same ships across the Atlantic, and that the same warehouse accommodation would also have stored twice as much as was possible by the continuance of the old method of packing. In addition to this, a very large monetary saving would have been effected.

"I am very hopeful that the New Orleans Conference will not be satisfied with a restatement of the Atlanta resolutions, but will take steps to have the recommendations contained in them put into operation without delay. What is wanted today, more than ever, is energetic and well-directed action."

### READJUSTMENT OF CLOCKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In readjusting the time on Sunday, October 26, in conformity with the provisions of the Daylight Saving Act, the subscribers to the Western Union rental clocks will be expected by the company to effect the change at their own convenience. They are directed to "make the adjustment on an even hour by moving the minute hand forward around the dial 11 times" and "fairly rapidly to avoid it being out of synchronizing range when the change has been made."

## RUSSIA AS BRITISH OFFICER SEES IT

Colonel John Ward, Labor M. P., Says Bolsheviks Have Unlimited Supply of Ammunition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—As already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, Col. John Ward, the Labor member of Parliament, has returned to England from Siberia, having been summoned home by the War Office for consultation.

Colonel Ward left England three years ago in command of a battalion of the Middlesex Regiment, and his cool and courageous conduct on the sinking of the Tyndareus by a mine off Cape Agulhas on February 9, on the way out, won general admiration.

Colonel Ward and his battalion spent some months in Hong Kong, and afterward formed part of the allied force which overthrew Bolshevik rule in east Siberia. They have recently been holding positions in north Russia in conjunction with Admiral Koltchak's forces. It is understood that the battalion has been withdrawn and is now on its way back to England.

### Bolshevik Régime

In an interview with a press representative shortly after his arrival, Colonel Ward said that the horrors of Bolshevik rule had not been exaggerated in the English papers, so far as he had seen them. In fact, he was doubtful whether half the truth had been told about the atrocities committed under the direction of the band of assassins at Moscow.

"The Bolshevik régime varies," he said, "in different districts," he said. "In one district in north Russia a commissary was sent who was rather a decent fellow. He told the peasants just to carry on as they had been doing, and nothing particular happened. In the adjoining district another commissary filled the wells with men, women, and children. The result was that the people of that district revolted, imprisoned the commissary, and have ever since kept the forces of the Bolsheviks at bay." Asked the secret of the prolonged

existence of the always threatened Bolshevik Government, Colonel Ward replied, "You do not know what can be done under terrorism. Each official has a grip on those just under him, and so it goes on throughout the whole population. Every one acts under fear of denunciation to the authorities. Besides there is no food, there is no clothing, there are none of the ordinary necessities of life for those who will not profess Bolshevik views."

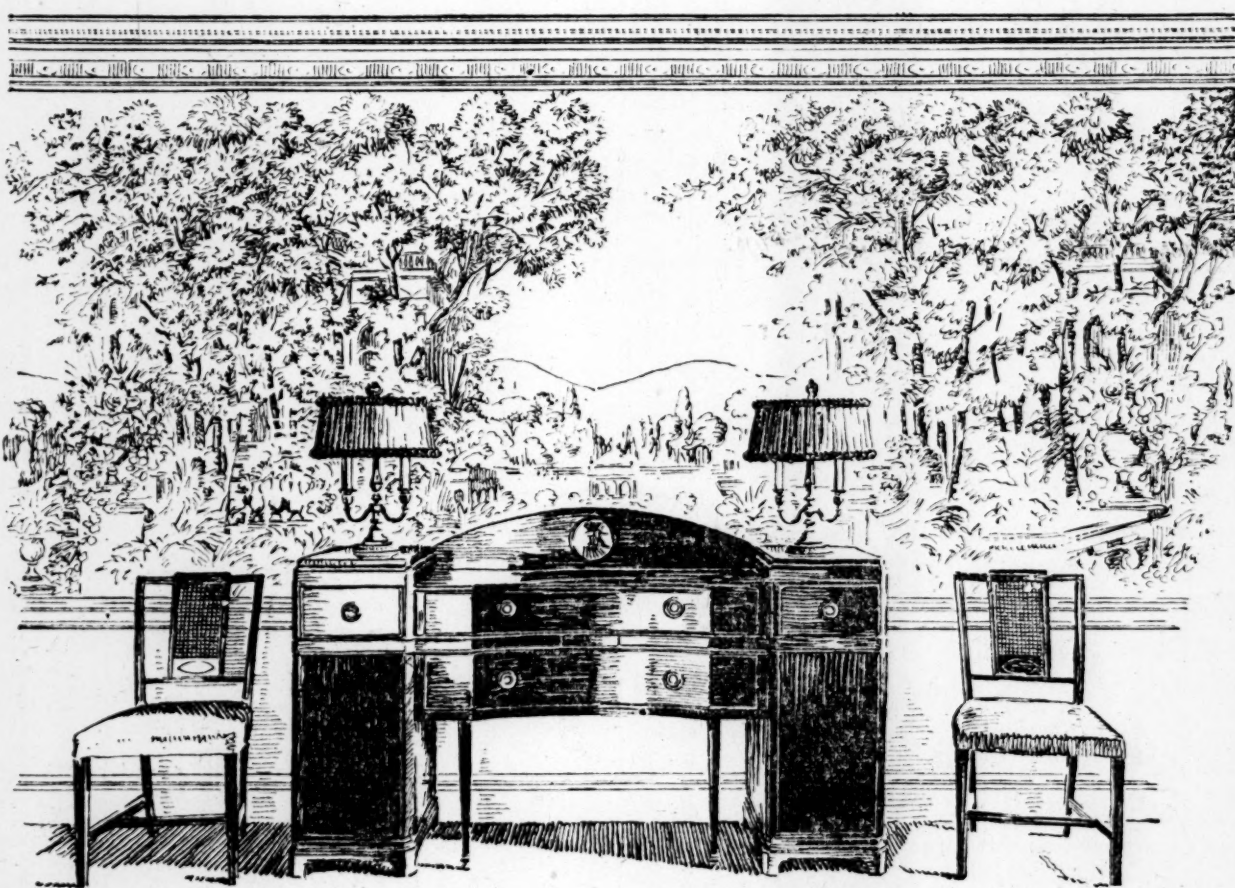
### Munitions Should Be Sent

"Again the Bolsheviks have command of the rich and manufacturing districts. All the attacks upon them have to be conducted from sparsely populated agricultural areas where there are none of the necessities of modern armies, except, of course, food. That is why it is so important that munitions should be supplied to General Denikin for his operations in the South, and to Admiral Koltchak in the east."

The Bolsheviks, said Colonel Ward, have practically unlimited supplies of munitions. Just before the revolution, Russia had received from Great Britain, America, and Japan, arms and munitions for an army of 16,000,000 men. Although that army was destroyed by the ill-advised action of Kerensky's government in placing questions of discipline and of policy under the control of committees, the officers saw to it that the greater portion of the stores were removed to safe places, and as a matter of fact only a small quantity proportionally fell into the hands of the Germans. The Bolsheviks, he believed, had munitions enough to carry on the war on the present scale for 10 years.

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—According to the Svenska Gruvindustriarbetareförbundet (Swedish Mine Industry Workmen's Association) the outlook in the Swedish mining industry seems to be improving. From various sections of this association it is reported that in places where the production has hitherto been reduced and the dismissal of workmen has even taken place, employers are reverting to the eight-hour day, the ordinary working time in the industry before the crisis. At some mills additional workmen have been taken on.



## The Home Atmosphere

As people step off the elevators on the third floor, the frequent remark is "Why, this is just like walking into a well furnished home." Then as they see the splendid collections of fine furniture for living rooms, libraries and halls, and note the extraordinary beauty of design and fabric, they realize the immensity of Paine selections, CUSTOM-MADE yet ready for immediate use.

One room on the third floor is furnished today with a rarely beautiful Sheraton dining room suite, as suggested by the illustration. The wondrously figured English mahogany and other rare woods, the masterful workmanship, the grace of line and form, stamp this dining room suite as far out-of-the-ordinary—the price for 10 pieces complete, \$1500.

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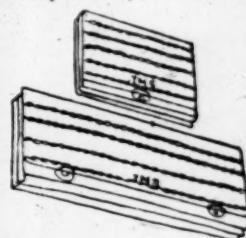


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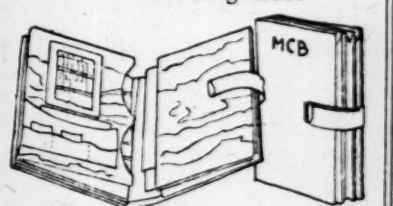
### Cross Chocolate Set



Of Royal Worcester china, flower decoration, comprising pot, sugar basin, 6 cups and saucers, 2 cake plates. Set without tray. . . . \$45.00

Serving tray, colored enamel wicker, with stencil design bottom-underglass. Size 25x17¼ inches. Unfilled. . . . \$13.50

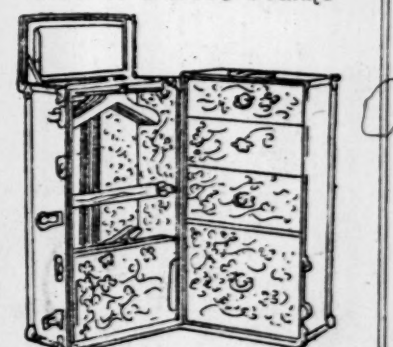
### Cross Writing Case



Folding design, compartments for stationery, bills, letters, cards and stamps. Loop or fountain pen. Glazed calfskin case, silk lining, size 8½x6¼ inches. . . . \$14.25  
Initials stamped without charge.

Fountain Pens from. . . . \$2.50

### Cross Wardrobe Trunks



For men and women. Fibre covering and binding. Fitted with drawers, hangers, shoe box, etc. . . . \$30 to \$182  
Initials painted without charge.

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HOUSING CAMPAIGN  
IN GREAT BRITAIN

Films of New Houses Are Shown  
on Screen and Meetings Or-  
ganized by Garden Cities and  
Town Planning Association

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In spite of all the drawbacks, incidental to a great war, to the dislocation of labor and to the absence of adequate raw materials, the building of houses has begun. It is not altogether surprising that there are cases of disagreement between the Ministry of Health and a few local authorities, for the Housing Acts just brought into being are the most bureaucratic legislation yet tried in Great Britain, and only a very great national necessity and the failure to recognize the social effect of the extraordinary dearth of houses has rendered this type of central jurisdiction necessary. In Great Britain people are very tenacious of freedom in local affairs and consequently are equally vigorously opposed to "government interference," as it is called by opponents to the growing tendency to override local government by central authority.

It was, however, absolutely necessary to do something to stir up the lagging parts of the country, whose representatives have taken advantage of the ease with which it was possible to adopt the "laissez faire" policy, under merely permissive legislation. There is a report in the August number of the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association Magazine which reveals almost incredible conditions in unexpected quarters.

## Crowded Conditions

The association has undertaken a very valuable campaign throughout the country. Films of houses erected are shown on the screen and well-qualified speakers address meetings organized by local branches of the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association with excellent results. The committees have found such conditions constantly as ten persons housed in four-roomed cottages, and at one place in Lancashire, 365 houses provide shelter for two families each. Such cases, says the report, are typical of the general state of things throughout the area, and where local authorities are not prepared to carry out an adequate and satisfactory scheme to meet local needs, the association gives all assistance possible to force their hands. In another place where 150 houses alone were contemplated by the authorities, the townspeople in having their new powers fully explained to them decided to press for 500. It is found possible to arouse interest in all sorts of ways and to rout out and destroy that apathetic state of mind that allows the reactionary to hamper progress. The Garden Cities and Town Planning Association is to be congratulated on its public spirited services.

One of the most serious conflicts between the Ministry of Health and a local authority has occurred in relation to the cost of land, the local authority electing to pay £225 for a building site which, in the opinion of

the district valuer, was only worth £90, a very serious discrepancy. There may be much to be said upon both sides, but when it is remembered that whatever is spent local obligation is never heavier than a penny rate and that ultimately the Treasury, which draws upon the taxpayer, has to be responsible for the balance of the housing expenditure, the necessity for checking private rapacity is manifest. Inquiries elicit the fact that on the whole the new district commissioners for housing have rendered great help. Naturally, tact and talent go to render the position of the commissioner easy, and only where he has been called upon to exert his authority and bring up the local standards to the present-day requirements is there any friction. It must be remembered that there is often a tendency to shelter behind the ancient argument "what was good enough for my father is good enough for me," a process of reasoning altogether out of date with regard to modern housing.

## Standard Forms of Houses

The housing department of the Ministry of Health has issued a new publication, containing standard forms of specification, known as D 52. It embraces every phase of the work of erecting cottages and completing them for habitation, though it leaves freedom to choose which alternative is most suitable to local requirements. The scarcity of timber is illustrated by the recommendation that other materials of like or less cost should, where possible, be employed in its stead. Rightly or wrongly there was a suspicion that some of the higher standards both of planning the sites and of building might be lowered, and when there was an attempt to alter the clause in the Housing Bill, making the preparation of town-planning schemes obligatory on large urban local authorities only after 1923, the United Pattern Makers Association made a strong protest, good evidence that the workers are alive to the necessities of present-day building.

As temporary emergency dwellings, army huts are being acquired by many authorities. At Hammersmith the huts now converted contain one large living room, three bedrooms, a kitchen, scullery, lavatory, and outdoor-larder. The floors are linoleum-laid, there are gas cookers and meters, but the most interesting development is the heating. There are no fireplaces, but there is central heating, and central baths and washhouses are provided, an experiment in communal housing which will be the object of much observation and criticism. A covered playground for children is to be made close by the huts.

## Eight Thousand Houses Begun

The Ministry reports that already 8000 houses are begun and that plans are approved for as many more. A thousand empty houses in London are being converted into flats. Here and there the value of rehousing is thoroughly appreciated. At Grimsby, the great fishing center of the northeast coast, the Town Council has decided to spend £1,000,000, purchasing 128 acres from Lord Yarborough, and building 1000 houses. Mr. Harry Lithgow, a shipbuilder of Port Glasgow, has bought 8000 acres in the neighborhood for the purposes of a vast rehousing scheme for the ship-building community.

In London the housing problem is second to none in importance. It

is certainly undesirable to enlarge greater London, nor does it seem wisdom to build in the very heart of the city. The London Housing Board has an arduous task before it. The connection between transport and housing is very close, and as has been pointed out very often the tendency for greater London to house those who work in central London has added to the congestion of the tubes and omnibuses, which is now so evident.

There must be cooperation between all the greater London authorities, the city, and the London County Council, if the matter is to be placed upon a sound footing and, above all, the encouragement of great industries to carry on their works outside London, where their employees can be housed within reasonable distance, should be stimulated. There is no doubt that the workers will try to live outside a vast city like London. The social evolution of the day, shorter hours, better pay, higher education, the awakening to the value of a garden, all these factors will help to create a growing opinion in favor of industries established outside the metropolis, with their attendant housing necessities provided upon the garden city plan.

SOME CAUSES OF THE  
FINNISH REVOLUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. Sironius, who escaped from the Red Guards, giving an address recently at an international conference on Labor and religion, dealt with the revolution in Finland, and with the causes that led to it. In order to understand the Finnish revolution, he said, it must be remembered that to a great extent it was a direct consequence and a direct effect of the Russian Bolshevik movement. The Bolshevik doctrine would not so easily have taken root in Finland had there not been certain grievances which prepared the soil for the seeds of violence that followed. Measures of social reform had been rendered almost impossible by Russian oppression. There were passed by the Finnish Parliament many useful and urgent laws to reform and better the conditions of the country, but these measures were never maintained by the Russian Government.

The lamentable delay in land reform and deplorable housing conditions also encouraged the people to accept revolutionary doctrines. The profiteering of the capitalist classes during the war, the exceedingly high cost of living, and many other things showed that the owning classes were not free from responsibility in bringing about the revolution. Many of the Finnish leaders of Labor were equally responsible, for they cruelly betrayed those who had given them whole-hearted confidence. These leaders went to Russia before the worst came, and left thousands of their misled people to bear all the consequences.

This, said Mr. Sironius, would to some extent explain the possibility of a Bolshevik revolution in Finland. But, he declared, these facts and these conditions could not justify Bolshevik methods. Bolshevism could not be justified by any conditions although it might be explained to some extent. It was not properly representative of the working classes, and he thought the enlightened and prominent social and democratic leaders in his and other countries agreed with him in this.

TRADE UNIONS PLAN  
BIG AMALGAMATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is claimed that the proposal for amalgamating three trade unions representing the workers in the distributive trades, will result in the formation of the largest piece of machinery in the country for negotiating labor conditions between employers and employed. A meeting took place recently of the amalgamation committee of the three unions concerned—the Cooperative Employees Union, the Shop Assistants Union, and the Warehouse Workers Union. Proposals were adopted for giving effect to the previous amalgamation resolutions, and these proposals are now going forward to the respective organizations for ratification preparatory to a ballot being taken of the whole of the members of the three bodies in accordance with the Trade Unions Amalgamation Act. It is hoped that in November the three executives will meet to arrange for the taking of a ballot and to secure the joint working of the three bodies.

Approximately 3,000,000 trade unionists, equally divided between the three unions will, if the amalgamation comes into being be embraced under one flag.

Discussing the proposal, Mr. Halls, worth, general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Cooperative Workers, said that the object of the amalgamation was to make up a powerful body of commercial employees, clerks, and shop assistants for the negotiation of conditions in the distributive and allied trades. It was hoped to get the amalgamation through before Christmas. The trades boards which were being set up for the distributive trades, he said, would cover almost 2,000,000 workers. With the exception

of the members of the three unions these were at present unorganized. It was considered that to have one large organization in the interests of the workers was preferable to having a number of competing bodies, and they were going to take advantage of the formation of the trades boards to give a fillip to trade union organization.

They hoped to use the settlement recently effected in the north of England as a lever for forcing up conditions throughout the distributive trades generally when the trades boards were set up.

AUSTRALIAN BILL TO  
AMEND ALIEN ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Australia is determined that the Bolshevik, the anarchist, and the German shall not make this continent a happy hunting ground. A bill to amend the Immigration Act has been introduced into the House of Representatives, giving power to the government to deal effectively with persons who are considered a menace to the country.

For five years after the commencement of the act anyone who is of German, Austro-German, Bulgarian, or Hungarian parentage or nationality, or is a Turk or Ottoman race, shall be refused entry into the Commonwealth. Provision is also made for deportation. The special provision affecting the Bolshevik reads:

"Any anarchist or person who advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the established government of the Commonwealth, or of any State, or of any other civilized country, or of all forms of law, or who is opposed to organized government, or who advocates the assassination of

public officials, or who advocates or teaches the unlawful destruction of property, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization which entertains and teaches any of the doctrines and practices specified in this paragraph . . . may be shut out of Australia.

In connection with the deportation of aliens, Mr. Watt, the Acting Prime Minister, informed the House of Representatives, in regard to the question of a public trial before deportation, that he knew one district in which it would be unsafe for an Australian or a Britisher to say in open court that certain men had uttered disloyal sentences. He was possessed of information showing clearly that in certain German communities in Australia today, notwithstanding the crushing defeat of Germany, there were Germans and Austrians who were as truculent as at the early stages of the war. While Australia had no vendetta, said Mr. Watt, the safety of the community was the important thing, and Australia was not going to be subject to dangerous and hostile influences by allowing men to remain who ought to go to their own country.

## SCHOOL OFFICERS OUSTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A number of Mayor Thompson's appointees to the Chicago Board of Education were ousted yesterday by a decision by Judge Scanlon, and old board members, contesting for seats, were ordered reinstated. The Mayor, later in the day, called a special session of the council to submit new appointments for approval. The history of the personnel of the board during the Thompson administration has been tumultuous. This is the second time this board has been ousted.

HALF OF 1 PER CENT  
RULE TO BE TESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, New Jersey.—The case of the United States against Christian W. Feigenspan, head of Christian Feigenspan Inc., and president of the United States Brewers Association, charged with selling intoxicating liquor in violation of the Federal War-Time Prohibition Act, will come to trial here next Tuesday. It is understood that this is the test case by which the government will seek to prove its contention that beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol is intoxicating, and to prove that point the Government is said to be ready to take the case to the highest court.

This case is not similar to the 2.75 per cent test cases. They were brought in New York City by brewers in an attempt to prove that beer of that alcoholic strength was not intoxicating. The present case involved the arrest of Mr. Feigenspan for alleged violation of the law in selling liquor more than half of 1 per cent strong. The brewers are providing counsel for him, and the case is expected to be hard fought on both sides.

## AUTO DRIVER FINED \$300

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Eugene W. Brown of Ivy Street was ordered by Judge Churchill to pay \$300 to the Park and Recreation Department of Boston for running into the Edward Everett statue on the night of June 23 in his automobile. Final verdict in the case was continued for 90 days, and in the meantime Brown must pay \$100 a month until the damage has been covered. He was charged with drunkenness and reckless driving.

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Women's

French Glace Kidskin Gloves

(short lengths)

In all-black, and black with white-and-black

embroidery (sizes 5½ to 7)

at \$1.75 per pair

In white (sizes 5½ to 7½)

at \$1.75 per pair

(Sale on the First Floor)

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(just purchased) in a group of extremely smart models—all different, all charming (some hand-embroidered, others beaded or decorated with Italian filet lace); in white, flesh-tone and the suit shades most in demand;

extraordinarily low-priced at

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(now an unprecedented drawing feature on the Fifth Floor) will include, during the second week of its progress, the following special attractions—every one of them an exceptional value:

Oriental Rugs in Mat Sizes . . . . \$26.00

Oriental Rugs in Small and Medium Sizes  
\$31.00, 37.00, 42.50, 68.00 to 148.00

Oriental Rugs in Room Sizes  
\$310.00, 360.00, 485.00, 790.00 to 1,275.00

Oriental Rugs in Extra Large Sizes  
\$790.00 to 3,100.00

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## MR. LANSING RELIES UPON DEMOCRACY

Secretary of State Says It Has Made American Nation What It Is and Is Hope of World—War and Problems of Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ALBANY, New York—"Democracy has made this Nation what it is; democracy can make the world what it ought to be," said Robert Lansing, United States Secretary of State, in an address last evening, in this city, before the New York University regents. Secretary Lansing first reviewed and praised the work of the United States in the world war; he declared that to insure international peace, democracy should be made the standing policy of civilization; he endorsed the League of Nations project as a means of checking the wrongful use of force among nations, and warned the people of the United States against those who seek to pervert democracy by injecting into it a species of class imperialism.

"There come times in the lives of nations as in the lives of individuals," said Secretary Lansing, "when they should pause and look back along the path which they may go forward in order that they may go forward with a better knowledge and understanding of that which lies before them. The United States has reached such a time. The experiences of the last few years have affected materially our national life and our international relations. New conceptions of duty and of right have come into being. New manifestations of national power and national character have dispelled former doubt and apprehension as to the future. New ideas have assumed a prominent place in the political thought of the Nation and will affect, either for good or evil, the economic and social life of the people."

"As the great war recedes into the past we are beginning to obtain a truer perspective of America's part in the events which mean so much to civilization and to mankind. During the stress of the days of effort we thought only of the way to accomplish the task. Today we realize the greatness of the accomplishment and all that it means."

"And first of all we have obtained a truer conception of the American spirit and a better knowledge of American national character than we had before this time of trial. Whatever may have been said of the mercenary motives of our lives in former days, our acts have proven that this Nation is at heart true to the loftiest conceptions of duty and that it only needed the occasion to demonstrate to a skeptical world that a great democracy was ready—aye, eager—to make any sacrifice to protect its principles of political freedom from the destructive forces of military autocracy."

### War Record of United States

"With a generosity unequalled, America gave, and gave, until the mind fairly staggers in the vain effort to comprehend the vastness of the sacrifice. Of its men the Nation gave by the millions; of its wealth, by the billions; of its labor and energy and will, beyond any computation. Without murmur or hesitation, and with an enthusiasm which has astounded the whole earth, men and women throughout this land answered every appeal of the government to do or to abstain from doing, provided that they were assured that their compliance would help win the war."

"It is needless to review the achievements of our armies and navies, the organization and equipment of millions of men, their transportation over seas, and the essential and decisive part which they took in the final victory over the invading hosts of Germany. These are manifestations of the same spirit of devotion and zeal which inspired popular effort in America and bear witness to what Americanism means and is."

"American nationality and American national character rest upon an idea of public and individual liberty which is the vital element in our national life. For that idea our forefathers struggled, and, triumphing, they founded upon it this republic. In the earlier period of our history as a Nation those who came to our shores sought to escape from political oppression and a social system founded upon class distinctions. But in recent years the dominant motive of our immigrants has changed. It has been the desire of material benefit rather than to seek personal freedom that those of foreign birth have come to the United States. The reason is manifest. The spirit of liberalism in the past half century had become more and more potent in European countries, and made less burdensome the monarchical and class privileges which had been so long the instruments of oppression. The deprivation of political rights and the all-pervading sense of wrong and injustice ceased to be the chief impulses driving men from the lands of their fathers to find new homes in America."

### Test of the Nation

"The experience of the United States in this great crisis of history has proven to the world that a nation, though it be a mixture of races cemented together by a political idea, is as truly a nation as one rooted in common birth and in centuries of land tenure. We may not possess nationality in the physical sense, but we possess nationality in the spiritual sense. We know now that Americans of today, whatever may be their blood, their language, their creed, their manners of life, are devoted to the American idea and to American ideals as are those whose ancestors were identified with the early life of this republic."

"The satisfaction, which we as

loyal Americans feel in the spiritual fidelity of our people to the underlying principle of our national life, is intensified by the knowledge that a democracy, such as the United States is able, because inspired by the true spirit of patriotism, to meet every emergency, however great. Patriotism such as we witnessed in this country during the war years of 1917 and 1918 makes a democracy a unit in purpose and effort. Its manifestation has given us a stronger conviction than we had before that in the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
Robert Lansing  
United States Secretary of State

principle of democracy we have an instrument which can, through uniting the might of a people, overcome international injustice and prevent the commission of those wrongs which have so frequently been the causes of war.

### Democracy as a Standing Policy

"To insure to the world a continuing state of international peace, democracy should be made the standing policy of civilization. I mean real democracy and not the mere form without the substance. Real democracy, based upon individual political equality and free from class privilege or influence, is the only agency through which expression can be given to the conscience of a nation and to the popular hatred of war. Democratic nations are not aggressive and domineering. They resent and resist aggression by others. They are not influenced by cupidity or improper ambitions. They are just to the powerful and to the powerless. They do not violate their word or permit personal ambitions to divert them from the constant purpose to do that which is right."

"I am firmly convinced that, if every nation was a democracy in reality, as is this republic, universal peace would be an accomplished fact and not a goal toward which the world looks with longing eyes, striving to devise methods by which it may be attained."

### League of Nations Indorsed

"Meanwhile, we must seek other means of checking the wrongful use of force among nations. Every agency therefore which has for its purpose the prevention of international wars and the preservation of international peace deserves the earnest and generous support of all men whose horizon is not limited by selfishness or ignorance. Objections have been made to the covenant of the League of Nations which is incorporated in the peace treaty with Germany. It is not to be wondered at, considering the complexity of the subject. In fact, I do not believe such a document could ever be so perfectly drafted that it would win unanimous approval. But none of the objections, over which so much oratory has been spilt, bulks large compared with the will and purpose of the nations expressed in the covenant. It is my unqualified judgment that the League of Nations should be fully tested in its present form before being condemned. If for no other reason than that to reject it would be to discourage future attempts to obtain unity of action among the nations in the effort to avoid international conflicts. We cannot as an influential power in the world assume such a responsibility. If after a fair trial the league fails to accomplish its objects, then is the time by amendment to make the covenant more efficient."

### A New Classism

"Today new problems have arisen to try the efficiency of democracy. Victors over autocracy, we have discredited the system of class based upon birth and title, and we have now to meet a new classism as strongly though not as manifestly hostile to democracy and equality of individuals as the old classism. It is in foreign lands that this new enemy has most radically developed and openly attacked individual liberty. But this country is not free from the danger. Today the rights of particular classes over other classes of our population are being preached in our streets, and appeals to selfishness, to envy, and to ignorance, under the guise of justice, are being sent broadcast throughout the land. Apostles of unrest and even of revolution, as well as others less radical and more sincere, taking advantage of the industrial and commercial confusion resulting from the war, are seeking converts to doctrines which aim to grant special privileges to certain groups of citizens and to deprive others of those private rights which are inseparable from the American conception of individual liberty."

### Must Not Be Indifferent

"We must not close our eyes to the progress of events and to the tendency of the forces which are being exerted. We must not rest in a state of indifference or of false confidence. It is a time for action. Democracy is in danger, from within rather than from outside the body politic. Again we, Americans, are called to the defense of the American principle which is being attacked not only by insidious foes but by friends who fail to see the wrong which they are doing. We must meet this new attack with the

same unyielding and courageous spirit as that with which our soldiers met the Germans on the soil of France. It took us long to realize the great menace of German imperialism to the vital principle of our national life, but when it was realized we unitedly entered the conflict and fought on to victory. I believe that realization of the present danger will again call forth the best there is in this republic, and we will succeed in overcoming those who seek to pervert democracy by injecting into it a species of class imperialism which is more attractive than the ancient forms, because it appeals to those who have suffered in the past from injustice and from denial of that equality of opportunity which it is the duty of democracy to maintain."

### Dangers Pointed Out

"The dangers, as I see them, are a disposition to compromise the principle of equal rights with the demand for special rights; an apparent willingness to conciliate by concessions in order to avoid for the time being at least those evil conditions which threaten to result from the denial of class privileges; a timidity in meeting the issue squarely and boldly pointing out in what way it menaces the idea of democracy; and last, but by no means least, the tendency of many leaders of political thought to temporize with and placate certain elements of our population by accepting in a measure undemocratic doctrines which plainly violate the essential principle of the American political system."

"Democracy has made this Nation what it is. Democracy can make the

world what it ought to be. Whatever may happen, we must not shrink from the duty of maintaining in this country democracy in its purity, and we must not cease our efforts to advance its cause throughout the earth. A great chapter of the history of the United States is being written in these days. It must not be recorded that we made 'the world safe for democracy' but that we failed to make 'America safe for democracy.'

"Let us not forget what American democracy has done for human liberty. Let us not forget what democracy can do for universal peace. Democracy was worth fighting for and worth dying for, and it is worth guarding sacredly from every contaminating influence. With it as the dominant idea of our national life no American need fear for the future of this republic. With it as the supreme political principle of the nations we may look forward to an era of permanent peace."

### WATER RATES TO DROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BELFAST, Maine—The city will shortly take over for \$163,000 the property of the Belfast Water Company, and one of the first things the city will do will be to reduce the rates to consumers, beginning January 1, 1920. The Belfast Water District will be under the management of three trustees elected by the City Council for a term of three years. The Belfast Water Company is already bonded for \$75,000, which will necessitate the water district issuing bonds amounting to \$88,000 to complete the purchase.

## ANTI-VACCINATION MEETING PLANNED

Protest Against Compulsory Feature of Massachusetts Law Is Raised in City of Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A mass meeting, in protest against the state Compulsory Vaccination Law, has been called in Worcester, Massachusetts, for October 20, at 8 p. m., in Dodge Hall, under the auspices of the Medical Liberty League.

This is the second mass meeting to be called for this purpose in this Commonwealth within a few weeks, the largely attended gathering in Pittsfield being the first, and it is understood that more are soon to follow in other cities. These protest movements are the result of the manner in which the compulsory law is administered and against vaccination as a supposed preventive. A few nights ago a number of Worcester residents met to plan concerted action. These people, with hundreds of others in the city, charge that the board of health authorities of Worcester carry the enforcement of the law to an extreme, for one thing treating certificates of vaccination exemption, which according to the law are legal in every respect, as of little consequence, and attempting to get the control of the issuance of these certificates in the hands of one or two medical men.

Opposition to the compulsory law

appears to be growing stronger in all parts of the State, and it is the belief of the Medical Liberty League as well as many others that if an opportunity is given, people in practically every town and city will spontaneously rise in a state-wide protest which will be large enough to annul the bill. Not a few legislators and city officials, together with scores of prominent physicians, are openly declaring themselves in the opposition ranks.

At the Worcester meeting Monday evening Dr. George W. Reid will preside, and other speakers are to be Dr. F. M. Padelford, president of the Medical Liberty League; Mrs. Jessica Henderson, secretary, and Dr. C. F. Bliven.

### GERMANS UNDERBIDDING

NEW YORK, New York—German manufacturers of machinery are underbidding American firms in France in offerings for business, according to A. I. Findley, editor of the Iron Age, who arrived here yesterday on the steamship Adriatic. He said he had been abroad making an investigation of business conditions and the prospects of rebuilding war-damaged industries. In reconstruction progress Belgium is far ahead of France, he said.

### RATE REDUCTION ORDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office  
COLUMBIA, South Carolina—The Public Service Commission of South Carolina has ordered a reduction in rates for electricity in Columbia approximating 30 per cent on the entire schedule.

## TAMMANY'S CHOICES FOR BENCH OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—That competent and industrious judges should be renominated on a non-partisan basis is of vital importance to the administration of justice, declares the judiciary committee of the Bar Association, in criticizing Tammany Hall for failing to renominate Joseph E. Newberger and Richard H. Smith. Justice Newberger and Philip J. McCook, Republican candidates for the Supreme Court, are opposed by Irwin Untermyer and Robert L. Luce, Supreme Court Justice, Tammany candidates. Justice Smith is a Republican candidate for the City Court.

Renomination of competent judges, says the committee, has tended to promote independence and impartiality among judicial officers, and confidence on their part that renomination would depend on their judicial services rather than upon consideration of expediency or patronage.

City Magistrate Henry Curran is running for Manhattan Borough president against Edward F. Boyle, Tammany's candidate for reelection.

### MARINE CORPS HEADQUARTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN DIEGO, California—As a result of the creation of the Pacific fleet, Brig.-Gen. Joseph Pendleton has been ordered to this city to establish the second Marine Corps advanced base headquarters.

# Half a Thousand Per Day! —a Revolution Among Sixes

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The news might seem too remarkable to be true, but, coming from a concern with the strength of the Willys Corporation, it is instantly recognized as a fact—for the Willys Corporation is one of the big industries of the automobile world. Its president is John N. Willys, president also of the Willys Overland Company and builder and distributor of over 650,000 automobiles.

The new Six is a revolutionary car. New principles of construction—well proven by long testing—slice away costly encumbrances of car construction at point after point. More than that—they make quantity production possible. The com-

pleted Six will roll from the assembling platform at the rate of four hundred to five hundred cars per day.

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The Willys Corporation is putting its reputation into this car. Its products are known throughout the automobile universe. The Auto-Lite, lighting and starting equipment, lights up the roadway, from make after make of car—out-numbering other systems, two for one. It occupies extensive plants at Toledo, Ohio, and Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The Willys-Light, a complete automatic electric-lighting plant for farms and homes, has an immense field—the thousands of farms that need modern lighting today. In one month of this year alone orders for 20,000 outfits were booked. Every manufacturer of automobiles, trucks, and motors knows New Process Gears. The industry is one of the big recognized leaders in the gear-cutting trade with a constantly increasing demand.

Anyone desiring further information about the plans and the new car program of the Willys Corporation should write for our booklet.

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N. B.—This is one of a series of advertisements to acquaint the public, automobile trade and buyers of motor cars in general with the present scope and important plans of the Willys Corporation.







## LARGER SALARIES AS A SCHOOL NEED

New Hampshire Governor Points Out That Higher Pay for Teachers Should Be First Consideration of Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 17.—According to figures presented at the first convention of the school authorities of New Hampshire at the State House on Thursday, the average wage of the elementary school teachers of the State is \$532 a year, as against \$563 for women spinners in the textile mills of Manchester, New Hampshire, and \$1025 for the women weavers. Records show that there are 684 teachers who are receiving less than \$600 a year.

Gov. John H. Bartlett appeared before the convention and urged that the greatest need of the schools at present is higher pay for teachers and better living conditions. "The subject," he said, "demands serious consideration by every citizen interested in the building up and maintenance of an efficient public school system."

It was pointed out that the pay of women workers in the textile industries of the State had been increased 100 per cent in the last five or six years, and that they are now receiving twice as much as one-third of the public school teachers of the State. Domestic help, it was said, receive the equivalent of from \$780 to \$884 a year, a sum considerably in advance of that received by the teachers.

The educational commissioner of the State said that about 1000 of the 2700 public school teachers of New Hampshire fall below the standard of efficiency in education, training and general ability which the authorities seek to maintain, because of the fact that the salaries offered are not sufficiently attractive to induce a larger entrance of young women of ability into the teaching profession.

It was announced by the new State Board of Education that development of a full body of competent, well-trained teachers would be followed by the working out of a plan to give them a vote in the management of the schools.

Regarding Americanization, several speakers referred to the fact that New Hampshire is the first State to put into law a declaration of policy in favor of Americanization. The following purpose being expressed in the New Hampshire educational reform law of 1919:

"To teach English to non-English-speaking adults, and to furnish instruction in the privileges, duties, and responsibilities of citizenship which is hereby declared to be an essential part of public school education."

The report of the state board, made to the convention, declared on this point that "non-English-speaking adults must be taught to speak, and, so far as possible, to think in our national tongue. The school children must learn the privileges, duties, and responsibilities of their coming citizenship; and we must have teachers competent for such instruction. The board will omit no effort to carry out the most practical methods of teaching citizenship."

### PACIFIC FISH IN BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Greater utilization of fish as food was favored by the state commission on necessities of life at a meeting with fish dealers of this city, at which means of promoting the use of fish were discussed.

## CP OS

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NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH  
CHERBOURG-SOUTHAMPTON  
MAURETANIA Oct. 28, Nov. 22  
NEW YORK-PLYMOUTH  
CHERBOURG-LONDON  
CARONIA Nov. 1, Dec. 6  
NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH  
HAYRE AND LONDON  
SAXONIA Oct. 25, Nov. 26  
NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH  
HAYRE AND SOUTHAMPTON  
ROYAL GEORGE Nov. 3, Dec. 3  
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## LEAGUE OPPOSES BEER MOVEMENT

Anti-Saloonist Leaders in Massachusetts Protest Effort to Get a Vote Favorable to 4 Per Cent Beverage in the State

### GROCERS HEARD AGAINST PACKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office  
MEMPHIS, Tennessee.—Testimony before W. P. Bartel, examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case of the Southern Wholesale Grocery Association against the railroads and the Director-General, Walker D. Hines, has begun here. The substantive charge is that the "Big Five" packers are given discriminatory service through the transportation of their peddler cars.

A ruling is asked on the same basis of transportation as grocers, and compensatory damages of \$500,000 are sought. The evidence of R. M. Hobbie, of the Hobbie Grocery Company, of Montgomery, Alabama, and Dr. Lewis H. Haney, director of the bureau of research and publicity for the Southern Wholesale Grocery Association, featured the initial hearing. Both witnesses testified packers had a distinct advantage through speedier delivery and lower rates by the use of the peddler car. It was further claimed that the packers were fast building up a monopoly in the many lines of merchandise now being handled by the grocers.

### SOCIALIST DAILY BECOMES WEEKLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, one of the radical daily newspapers, and said to be the oldest Socialist daily in the United States, ceases publication as a daily today, to continue as a weekly. Increased expenses without compensating increased income is given as the cause of this break in a consecutive daily issue of 43 years.

The Arbeiter Zeitung's chief connection with the public events came with the Haymarket riots in Chicago, its editor-in-chief being hanged following the fatal bomb throwing. The paper had started as a Socialist sheet, but anarchists got hold of it and it had an anarchist bent at that time. Later in its history, it came again into the control of Socialists, and is now owned by the German Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Chicago, by individual Socialists, and several trade unions and "trade unionists."

### DRY LAW ARRESTS IN FOUR CITIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—Federal warrants issued by the Department of Justice in Boston were served by a deputy United States marshal yesterday on the owners or employees of 11 hotels and cafes in this city, Holyoke, Chicopee and West Springfield. The arrests were made following a recent tour of the places named by Department of Justice inspectors. Violation of the war-time prohibition act is alleged.

## LEAGUE OPPOSES BEER MOVEMENT

Anti-Saloonist Leaders in Massachusetts Protest Effort to Get a Vote Favorable to 4 Per Cent Beverage in the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Urging the voters of Massachusetts to "uphold the Constitution" and "stand for law and order," the political committee of the Anti-Saloon League is engaged in a campaign of education in the various senatorial and representative districts in which the question of instructing senators and representatives to vote for legislation to provide for the manufacture and sale of 4 per cent beer is to be acted upon by the voters in the state election next month.

While officials of the Anti-Saloon League say that such an instruction could not be legally carried out because of the recent enactment of a federal law which defines as intoxicating any beverage containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol, favorable action, they assert, would "stir up hostility between local and federal officials and encourage violations of federal laws."

It is pointed out that the worst conditions, as relates to drunkenness and disorder, that Massachusetts has ever known, existed when the unrestricted sale of beer was permitted in the early '70s. Officials of the league say that the gradual increase of drunkenness in Boston in the last month or six weeks undoubtedly is due in a large measure to the fact that the sale of 2.75 per cent beer has been permitted, thereby opening the way for a large amount of illicit traffic, which would be speedily apprehended and suppressed were it not for the cloak of 2.75 per cent legality under which violators attempt to hide.

"The requested instruction is contrary to precedent and to fact," says the Anti-Saloon League. "It is a matter of common knowledge that a beverage containing 5 per cent of alcohol (4 per cent by weight equals 5 per cent by volume) is intoxicating and no definition can make it non-intoxicating. An examination of the laws in 38 jurisdictions shows that so high a standard has never been adopted except in Rhode Island, where a 4 per cent bill was passed before Congress set the constitutionally determined standard of one-half of 1 per cent."

The league comes out flat-footed and says the question is before the voters of Massachusetts "at the instigation of the disloyal and pro-German brewers." "This is no empty accusation," it continues, "as 85 per cent of the breweries and saloons of the country were owned, before the war, by German capital."

An official of the league said that a letter had just been received from a man who had been investigating conditions in Europe in which he said: "In England, where today spirituous liquors are so scarce and costly as to be out of reach of most drinking people, I saw a vast amount of drunkenness from beer." This, it was pointed out, gives further support to the statement that a beer régime would invite

conditions which would threaten defeat of the aims of the prohibition amendment.

### License Test Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEWARK, New Jersey.—The case questioning the legality of liquor licenses issued by the State and city despite the War-Time Prohibition Act will come up for trial here next week. This is a duplicate of the Jersey City case, the outcome of which was an opinion by the Superior Court that licenses thus granted in Jersey City were illegal. This decision was appealed to the Court of Errors and Appeal and this appeal has not yet been heard.

### SUGAR SUPPLIES OF MANUFACTURERS CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Brig.-Gen. John H. Sherburne, chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on Necessaries of Life, announced yesterday that the Sugar Equalization Board had recommended that bakers should be allowed 70 per cent of their normal supplies of sugar, candy makers 50 per cent, and bottlers reduced amounts. Makers of preserves and condensed milk will be allowed their full supply.

The usual annual increase in demand for sugar, he said, is 5 per cent, but this year New England has used 20 per cent more sugar in nine months than in all last year. It was said that a great deal of sugar had been stored by some householders, to the detriment of others, and that the 11-cent price for Cuban sugar would continue till January 1, 1920. There is about as much sugar here now as last year, according to Brigadier-General Sherburne. Sugar refining companies here will increase their production, he said.

### ANGLO-AMERICAN FRATERNITY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois.—An earnest plea for Anglo-American fraternity was made here yesterday at the closing banquet of the National Implement and Vehicle Association by Frederick William Wile, of London, an American newspaper man now correspondent of The London Daily Mail.

The association adopted resolutions urging deportation of all aliens preaching sedition and recommended to Congress that the immigration laws be amended so that the admittance of desirable aliens would depend entirely upon their character, and their industry, and would depend on their becoming full fledged American citizens in the minimum time provided by law, on penalty of deportation.

### PROGRESS OF HARVARD FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Subscriptions obtained by canvassers for the Harvard Endowment Fund in this city were \$1,386,445 from 2667 persons, it was announced yesterday. Unsolicited gifts amounted to \$1,281,585, and the total for the city was \$2,668,030, or about 44½ per cent of what the district was believed capable of yielding, namely \$6,000,000. The total of the fund for the United States was \$6,683,030, last night, according to announcement by the Greater Boston committee.

## STATE DEPARTMENT POINTS TO TREATIES

Because of Them, Mr. Lansing Says, It Would Be Inadvisable to Deport Aliens Who Withdrew Papers to Avoid Draft

### Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department yesterday informed the House Immigration Committee, of which Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from Washington, is chairman, that because of the existence of treaties it would not be advisable to deport aliens who withdrew their first citizenship papers in order to avoid military service with the armies of the United States during the war. A bill providing for the deportation of such aliens is now pending before the committee.

In placing itself on record as opposed to deportation, the State Department, however, raised no objection to denying forever to these aliens the right to become United States citizens. A letter on the subject from Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, to Mr. Johnson revealed that 1745 aliens withdrew their first papers, 90 per cent of them coming from countries that were neutral in the war. The Swedish and Norwegian embassies entered protests to the committee against deportations.

"The State Department believes that deportation would be in violation of existing treaties with several countries that exempt Americans who happen to be abroad from compulsory service in foreign armies and extend the same rights to foreigners in this country," Secretary Lansing wrote. "Of course, the Government of the United States, despite the treaties, has the clear right to expel aliens inimical to public welfare, but Congress specifically allowed aliens to claim draft exemption by withdrawing their first papers. Deportation imposes upon them a penalty for exercising the rights given them by Congress."

A table submitted to the Department of Labor showed this class of aliens came principally from the following countries: Sweden, 736; Norway, 444; Holland, 117; Switzerland,

153; Spain, 93; Russia, 78; Denmark, 53.

Considering that there are 11,000,000 people in the United States who are not citizens, the number that sought to escape military service struck some members of the committee as very small, when it was remembered that thousands enlisted who were under no legal obligations.

The sentiment in Congress opposes deportation, except in the cases of aliens who harbor and practice doctrines clearly inimical to the public welfare. On this class of alien war has been declared both by Congress and by the executive departments.

The Senate yesterday adopted the Poindexter resolution calling on the Attorney-General for information as to what had been done by the Department of Justice to prosecute and deport undesirable aliens. Senators hope that the forthcoming investigation by the Kenyon committee will throw some light on the activities of anarchists and radicals in industry.

### PLANS TO REMEDY TRAFFIC CONGESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—At a hearing yesterday before the street commissioners, business men of Tremont Street appeared practically in solid opposition to a proposal to make that thoroughfare a one-way street, even though it were necessary to take land from Boston Common in order to handle traffic under present arrangements. There was, however, considerable support of the plan, one of the most effective points, apparently, being the experience of Washington Street, described by Henry E. Hagan, of the City Council. Mr. Hagan declared that it was unfair even to propose taking land from the Common, because the people of Boston had voted 2 to 1 against such a project.

"I believe if Tremont Street were made a one-way street it would be the greatest improvement that has come to merchants there in the last 10 years," he said. "Washington Street was made a one-way street and the Washington Street merchants are not complaining."

### NEED 2000 MORE POSTAL CLERKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A supplemental appropriation of \$1,500,000 to provide for 2000 additional postal clerks was asked of Congress yesterday by the Post Office Department.

## DRYS DISSATISFIED WITH CANDIDATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey.—The gubernatorial campaign in this State is being carried on by three candidates, none of whom is wholly satisfactory to those citizens who desire to make their votes count as heavily as possible for prohibition enforcement. Edward I. Edwards, Democrat, is entirely unsatisfactory to the dries, having said that if he is elected he will do everything in his power to prevent enforcement of prohibition in New Jersey.

Newton K. Bugbee, Republican, has said that he would stand for enforcement, which is also included in the Republican platform, but the dries are not wholly satisfied that his stand is sufficiently clear-cut. They are, therefore, working to have the rank and file of Republicans, regardless of the party machine, which stands behind Mr. Bugbee, prevail upon him to make his intentions with reference to enforcement more vigorous.

Charles E. Lane, a clergyman, is the Prohibition Party's candidate. His intentions are said to be all that the dries might wish, but they feel that expression of those intentions, without hope of election providing opportunity to carry them out, is not sufficient to gain their support. As conditions stand now, the dries are favoring Mr. Bugbee.

### VICTORY DAY AT WILLIAMS

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts.—Williams College observed yesterday as Victory Day in recognition of the war service of its sons. Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood awarded to the service men of the college, more than 1700 in number, the Williams medal, accompanying the ceremony with an address, in which he advised avoidance of internationalism. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Gov. Calvin Coolidge by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of the college. Prof. Bliss Perry delivered an address on Williams' war record.

### BELGIAN HONOR CONFERRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Word has been received here that King Albert of Belgium has conferred upon Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, who commanded the twenty-sixth division of the United States Army during the war, the honor of "Commander of the Order of Leopold," in recognition of his services to Belgium.

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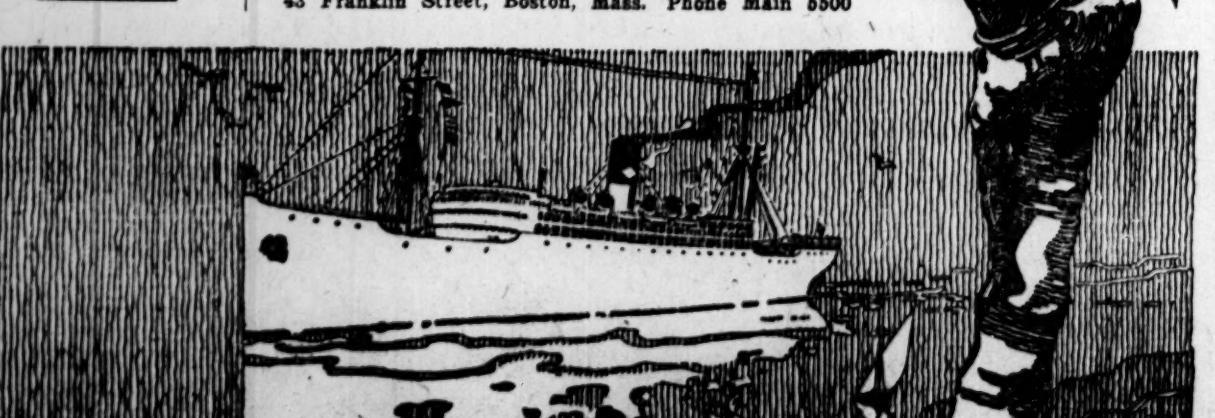
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The fame of the lace makers of Belgium is centuries old. Belgian women have been celebrated for their fine laces since the medieval days when the world's most skilled weavers were found in the guild halls of Belgium, when the Low Countries were second to none in painting, and in architecture, and were part of the glory that was Spain.

Belgian women have never lost their skill with the needle. The secrets of lace making have been handed down from mother to daughter for six centuries. Not even during the horrors of the German occupation did the heroic subjects of Albert and Elizabeth neglect their beloved art. All during the four sad years they made their wonderful laces and concealed them from the Germans as successfully as they concealed their immortal newspaper, La Libre Belgique.

Our representative was the first American Neckwear buyer to travel through Belgium after the signing of the armistice, in search of Belgian Lace Neckwear. He had first choice among the war accumulations of fine lace. He bought freely. We now have a collection to rejoice a connoisseur, of lace in beautiful collars and scarfs and delicate bits of cuffs, in the intricately elaborate Duchesse and Rose Point, the quaint Bretonne, the regal Princesse Applique. Two or three different schools of lace making may be represented in one piece. Set against rich velvet the grace and beauty of the patterns and the incredible fineness of the execution are apparent.

We cordially invite every lover of fine lace, whether interested as a purchaser or not, to see these Belgian pieces. They are on sale at prices which are below the cost of importation today, and which in many cases are approximately the same as merchandise of this quality commanded prior to 1914.

## Jordan Marsh Company

BOSTON



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PURDUE EXPECTS  
STRONG ELEVEN

More Interest Than Ever Is Being Taken in All Varsity Athletic Affairs at This Big Indiana University—Scanlon Is Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.  
LAFAYETTE, Indiana—With the appointment of N. A. Kellogg as director of athletics at Purdue University, a new regime in sports has opened this fall and prospects for winning athletic teams are brighter than they have been in several years. Director Kellogg comes to Purdue well recommended and his appointment has been greeted with enthusiasm by both the alumni and students of the institution. His experience in coaching athletic teams covers a period of over 20 years and for the past seven years he has met with success in producing winning football teams at the University of Iowa. He was graduated from the University of Michigan, at which place he was well known as a track star. Followers of Purdue are expecting his ability and experience to put Old Gold and Black athletics on a higher plane.

With the appointment of the new director of athletics has come a renewed interest in football. At the first call for candidates for the team, 70 men reported, and although some of them were inexperienced, they afforded a wealth of material from which Coach Arthur Scanlon hopes to develop a winning team. The squad was soon cut to 50 men and Scanlon, assisted by Coach W. E. Lambert, is hard at work developing the team.

H. W. Huffine '20, of the School of Mechanical Engineering, has been elected captain. He has twice been elected captain in former years, but did not get a chance to serve last year as he left college to enter the officers' training camp at Ft. Monroe. At fullback Huffine is one of the best line-plungers Purdue ever had and his football ability is recognized throughout the Western Conference.

J. H. Quast '22, end, R. E. Mitchell '20, center, F. J. Birk '22, tackle, and J. T. Daly '21, halfback, are the only men from last year's Students Army Training Corps team. However, these men are all experienced players and, according to Coach Scanlon, are the starting point of his new eleven. Birk is recognized as one of the best tackles that ever came to Purdue. Quast was one of the main features in the success of the team last year. Mitchell was recognized as one of the hardest fighting men on the team last year, and in spite of his lack of weight, his end of the game was never found wanting. These three men form the nucleus for the new line that Coach Scanlon is developing. Daly, the other member of the last year's team, is a capable open-field runner and is being counted on to figure prominently in the ground gaining of the team this year.

In addition to these four men, Scanlon has three "P" men of former years that should work into the new combination nicely. They include Cecil Cooley '21, center, M. M. Smith '20, end, and Paul Church '20, halfback. Little need be said of any of these three men since they have all played on former Purdue teams and have made names for themselves. Church is the kind of a halfback that will make a good running mate for Daly. Smith, the end, has played only one year on the varsity team, but in that time he proved his ability as a forward and Scanlon is expecting great things of him. Cooley won his letter by reason of his good playing at the center position, but with Mitchell going so well, Coach Scanlon intends to develop Cooley into a tackle.

In addition to all these men, the coaches have P. R. Macklin '22, who has been showing well in practice lately, L. W. Davis '21, an end who was out of college last year, R. F. Miller '22, a big man who is being trained for a guard position, and E. S. Rate '22, a halfback whom the coaches hope to develop into a reliable yard gainer. The one man whom Scanlon is placing his hopes for the coming season on is Macklin, who until this year never had a football uniform on in college. He was discovered by Coach Lambert and induced to come out and try for the team. He had not been working with the squad very long before his speed and dodging ability came to the notice of Scanlon and with a little work and extra attention, the coach has made him the star of the Purdue athletic field.

In speaking of the outlook for the coming year, Coach Scanlon said: "I can assure you that Purdue will have a better team this year than they had last. We are going to win games, but I cannot say how many, since the strength of other Conference teams is not known. If fight and determination count for anything, Purdue will have a splendid team."

## RENSSELAER ATHLETIC HEADS

TROY, New York—At the annual election of athletic managers at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, the following undergraduates were chosen: C. H. Tyeget of Havana, New York, manager of hockey; R. W. Derby of Stow, Massachusetts, and H. J. Barts of Erie, Pennsylvania, assistant managers of hockey; M. R. May of Buffalo, New York, manager of track; W. F. Dewey of Rochester, New York, and W. C. Hyatt of Whitehall, New York, assistant managers of football; E. A. Koonman of Watervliet, New York, manager of minor sports; J. S. Thompson of New York City, and E. W. Foster of Rutherford, New Jersey, assistant managers of minor sports.

HARVARD CHESS  
CLUB MEN ELECT

Five Officers Appointed for Coming Year—New University Athletic Committee of Alumni

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—At an enthusiastic meeting of the reorganized Harvard Chess Club Friday evening, which marked the first resumption of the club's activity since war forced its abandonment in 1917, Robert Johnson '31 was elected president, Llewellyn Hall '20 captain, Herman Rosenthal '21 first vice-president, G. P. Bickford '21 second vice-president, and P. S. Nisson '21 secretary-treasurer. E. W. Axe '20, the Harvard champion chess player of three years ago, is back at the university, and is a member of the club. About 20 students are candidates for the Crimson chess team, which will be "built around" Messrs. Johnson and Hall. A number of important matches, in which Tufts College and Yale University are included as opponents, will take place.

Announcement has been made of the appointment of the Harvard Athletic Committee for the current academic year.

The undergraduate members of the committee were nominated, according to the regular method, at a meeting of the major sport teams held recently in President Lowell's office. These nominations have just been confirmed by the corporation.

The new athletic committee as appointed by the corporation consists of the following:

Chairman, Dean LeB. R. Briggs '75; faculty members, C. N. Greenough '98, I. Lee '02, professor of hygiene; graduate members, Henry Pennypacker '87, headmaster of the Boston Latin School; B. L. Young '07, and Lawrence Curtis '24 '15; undergraduate members, R. W. Emmens '24 '20, of Boston, Massachusetts, captain of the baseball team; N. S. Walker Jr. '20, of New York, New York, captain of the hockey team; and W. J. Murray '00, of New York, Massachusetts, captain of the football team.

TRAPSHOOTING  
HONORS IN DOUBT

Three Leaders in American Tournament Separated by Seven Ten-Thousandths of a Point

NEW YORK, New York—Mark Arle, Woolfolk Henderson, and F. M. Troeh, leaders in the registered tournament of the American Trapshooting Association, have not only excelled the rest of the field in the nine months of competition, but are shooting with consistency that the winner, it appears, will not be made known until the season has reached an actual finish. Arle is at present leading with an average of .9767; two ten-thousandths of a point below him is Henderson, and Troeh, third in the list, has a mark of .9760. One day of unusually good or bad marksmanship by any of the three may decide the championship.

A second trio, composed of Arthur Risser, Oscar Hansen, and P. S. Wright, have each an average above .9700. The names of the leading 10 trapshooters, with their records, follow:

Name, city, and state—	Av.
Arle, Mark, Chicago, Illinois.....	.9767
Henderson, W., Lexington, Kentucky.....	.9765
Troeh, F. M., Vancouver, Wash.....	.9760
Risser, Art, Paris, Illinois.....	.9732
Hansen, Oscar, Fremont, Nebraska.....	.9730
Wright, P. S., Buffalo, New York.....	.9725
Seavey, J. W., Portland, Oregon.....	.9692
Shannon, S. H., Salt Lake City.....	.9692
Hoon, W. S., Jewell, Iowa.....	.9690
Quisenberry, J. H., Atlanta, Illinois.....	.9688

NAVY TICKETS ARE  
NOT FOR THE PUBLIC

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—No tickets of the Navy's quota for the football game between Annapolis Naval and West Point Military academies, to be held at the Polo Grounds, New York, will be put on sale to the general public. As originally planned, all tickets unsold of the \$600 allotted for sale to midshipmen in training at this city were to be returned to the National Exhibition Company of New York by November 15, to be held for general distribution; since it is certain, however, that the whole allotment will be disposed of to navy men before that date, the authorities have warned thus far in advance of their inability to meet the public demand.

Of the 8000 tickets, 4133 had been sold up to Thursday afternoon, when 1000 more were purchased by the Navy Athletic Association for the use of public officials.

VOLK TO DIRECT TUFTS NINE  
MEDFORD, Massachusetts—Dr. W. J. Volk, a graduate of Tufts College and a director of the informal Brown and Blue baseball team of 1918 has been appointed coach of the Tufts nine for the coming season. He will take charge of the fall practice next week.

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CUP COMMITTEE  
WILL MEET SOON

Royal Ulster Yacht Club Challenge to Be Considered by New York Club Next Week

NEW YORK, New York—With the receipt by the New York Yacht Club of the written challenge from the Royal Ulster Yacht Club for a race for the America's cup all that now remains to make the races an assured fact for 1920 is the acceptance of the challenge on the part of the America Cup committee of the New York Yacht Club at a meeting which is to be held next week. That the committee will vote to accept is confidently expected.

Secretary George Cormack of the New York Yacht Club has given out the cable challenge received some days ago by cable together with the written challenge. Both of these were signed by H. L. Garrett, honorary secretary of the sub-committee of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. The cable challenge reads:

"We beg again to challenge for the America's Cup on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton. Yacht will be Shamrock IV, already in America. First race to be sailed on Thursday, June 24, 1920."

The written challenge goes into details of the racing and says in part:

"In confirmation thereof, on behalf of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club and in the name of Sir Thomas Lipton, a member of the club, we challenge to sail a series of matches for the America Cup with the yacht Shamrock IV against any one yacht constructed in the United States of America."

"The following are the particulars of the challenging yacht: Owner, Sir Thomas Lipton, Bart. K. C. Y. O.; name, Shamrock IV; length of load water line, 75 feet; rig, cutter. First race to be sailed Thursday, June 24, 1920; second race, Saturday, June 26; third race, Tuesday, June 29. Further races, if any, to be sailed on each following Thursday, Saturday, and Tuesday. Assume the conditions made to govern races of 1914 will be adopted."

## SIDELINES

Harvard has not defeated Brown since 1915, and the Crimson has been pointing for today's game against the Brunonians with a view to making up for the past four years.

Iowa and Illinois meet today in a Western Conference game that should go quite a way toward solving the "Big Ten" championship. Iowa defeated Nebraska 18 to 0 and Nebraska held Minnesota to a 6 to 6 tie.

Syracuse and Pittsburgh should have a great gridiron battle today, with the latter a favorite to win, although the odds are against it.



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BOSTON

SCOTTISH RUGBY  
FOOTBALL PLAY

This Popular Outdoor Game Is Getting an Early Start in That Country This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.  
EDINBURGH, Scotland—The rugby game in Scotland is starting unusually early this season after its long suspension, and the problem of team building is exercising club secretaries to an unusual extent. Certain clubs, of course, have a supply of players assured from the ranks of the schools; but with others the constitution of the teams is a matter of uncertainty, in view of the large number of players who have dropped out of the game during the last five years. The Watsonians, who held the club championship, are among the clubs which will be practically re-formed, though there is no anxiety felt on the score of recruits. A. W. Angus, the Scottish international three-quarter, is available for the present season, and his presence in the side will have a beneficial effect. Strong reinforcements are expected from the Edinburgh University Services side of last season.

W. G. STEWART WINS  
VALUABLE TROPHY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.  
LONDON, England—The Southern Counties Cycle Union held their championship meeting at Herne Hill August 30. The chief event was the 50-mile championship, which was won by W. G. Stewart of the Kentish Wheelers, who covered the distance in 1h. 52m. 32.4-5s. This is the third time in succession that Stewart has won the race and the valuable trophy accordingly becomes his own property. The summary:

One-Mile Cycle (London Center Championship)—Won by Ormston: Ryan, second; Hart, third; Stewart, fourth. Time—2m. 42.1-5s.

100-Yards Handicap—Won by Strickland; Wheeler, second; Hayes, third; Graves, fourth. Time—10.4-5s.

250-Yards Handicap—Won by Norrey; Graves, second; Levick, third. Time—23s.

2-Mile Cycle (London Center Tandem Championship)—Won by W. A. Ormston, Polytechnic C. C., and H. H. Lee, Kentish Wheelers; H. E. Ryan and T. G. Lance, Polytechnic C. C., second; D. H. Genner and S. W. Andrews, Kentish Wheelers, third. Time—4m. 35.2-5s.

50-Miles N. C. U. Championship—Won by W. G. Stewart, Kentish Wheelers, 1h. 52m. 32.4-5s.; R. H. Clarke, Polytechnic C. C., second, 1h. 56m. 7.1-5s.; H. Hughes, Marlboro C. C., third, 1h. 57m. 45s.; H. H. Lee, Kentish Wheelers, fourth, 1h. 58m. 37.2-5s.; B. Bragg, Bournemouth C. C., fifth, 2h. 3m. 39.3-5s.

## CRIMSON 1923 CAPTAIN

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—J. G. Winchester of New York, New York, has been elected captain of the freshman cross-country team at Harvard University. Captain Winchester is a graduate of Andover Academy.

## SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Because of more profitable employment and unusually small normal school classes a shortage of teachers is expected in this State for some time at least. One-half of this year's enrollment at the Rhode Island Normal School are entering students, which indicates an increase of teachers in a few years.

Derby County 2, Manchester United 8.  
Burnley 2, Notts County 1.  
Oldham Athletic 2, West Bromwich 1.  
Preston North End 0, Blackburn Rovers 0.

EVERTON WINS  
FROM CHELSEA

Great Crowd Gathers at Stamford Bridge to Watch the Big English Association Match

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.  
LONDON, England—The great event in association football, September 6, was the meeting of Chelsea and Everton at the Stamford Bridge ground, which is the home of the Chelsea club, and a great crowd gathered to watch the contest between the club which appears at present to be the strongest organization now playing in London, and the holders of the championship title in the first division of the Football League. Chelsea's splendid start against Everton the previous week and against Sunderland on the following Monday evening had attracted the attention of the football world, and the Everton club, it became known, were making great efforts to strengthen their team for the occasion. That the teams were matched against one another twice in such a short interval is due to the system adopted this season by the Football League, whereby home and away matches are played on two successive Saturdays. Instead of the return engagement taking place in the second half of the season, The Southern League on the other hand have adhered to the latter arrangement.

The efforts of the Everton directorate bore fruit, and they reversed the verdict of the previous match, Chelsea being beaten by the only goal, scored by Gault. The Everton team was strengthened by the inclusion of Chedzoy and Kirsopp, forming a new right wing, while Maconnachie appeared at back. It had been reported that Clennell would take his place in the visiting forward line; but he did not appear. There were also changes in the Chelsea side; but they were not regarded as a strengthening of the team on the whole, despite the inclusion of Ford at outside right. In spite of the anticipation with which the encounter had been looked forward to, the play was tame, and there was little to arouse the enthusiasm that 50,000 or 60,000 people had come prepared to indulge in. It was not till the second half was half gone that Gault gave his side the lead, though good opportunities were missed by both sides, a disappointing game ended as stated, and Middlesbrough and Sheffield United went to the top of the first division of the league.

Middlesbrough entertained Sheffield Wednesday and the latter, losing the services of one man, were overplayed. Middlesbrough repeated their success of the week before in beating the Sheffield side by 3 goals to 0, and a good deal of the credit is due to G. W. Elliot, the international forward, who scored twice for the home team. United, the other Sheffield organization, did well against Manchester City, who were defeated by 3 to 1 at Sheffield, Kitchen scoring twice for the winners. One of the best victories of the day was Sunderland's success against Aston Villa, by 3 to 0, on the Aston Villa ground. Stephenson and Hampton, the inside left and center of the home team, men to be watched by defenders, were kept under by the Sunderland defense, while on the other side, the right wing made up of Morrie and Buchan, the Sunderland skipper, were too much for the opposing halves to cope with. Sam Hardy, the Villa goal keeper, upon whom the English Selection Committee invariably rely for international engagements, played his usual good game in goal, but the attack was too much even for him.

It was not expected that Woolwich Arsenal would be equal to the task set them at Newcastle, especially after their recent performances, and the United on their own inclosure speedily dominated the situation, finally winning by 3 to 1. J. T. Wilson scoring twice. The six other matches in the first division resulted as follows:

Bradford 2, Bolton Wanderers 0.  
Liverpool 2, Bradford City 1.

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Several attractive bungalows of 5 to 8 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, electric lights, etc., near electric cars, in Wellesley Park and Oaks. Prices \$2000 to \$5500. Address P. O. Box 5202, Boston.

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WANTED—To buy old coins; catalogue quoting prices paid, 10c. WM. HERSHLEIN, Padock Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston.

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## VIOLINISTS AND RECITALS

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—Although the violin is admittedly the most perfect of all instruments of music, it is easy to see why violin recitals are less common than piano recitals. The latter instrument is self-contained, and supplies its own groundwork of harmonies, whereas the violin needs the support of an orchestra, or at least of a piano, for this necessary purpose. In the old days, when virtuosity was considered before musicianship, it did not matter so much.

A violinist might captivate by music of the type of "Home, Sweet Home," with variations, or skillful embroidery on familiar operatic airs, and even by Paganini tunes on the G string alone. These were the days when a ravishing tone and astonishingly brilliant technique compensated for the lack of serious ideas and genuine powers of interpretation. There was an abundance of great violin music in existence, but popular violinists of the Old World and the New, like Siorini and Ole Bull, who may be called the immediate followers of the school of Paganini, cared nothing for the great concertos of Bach and Beethoven and elected to be judged by their skill in double-stopping and mastery in the art of dishing up popular tunes. They had undoubtedly amazing skill as violinists pure and simple, with warmth of feeling to touch the hearts of their hearers, over and above their technical skill, but the music they played would not be tolerated today and they were mainly concerned with the problems of personal display and only in a minor degree with that of interpretation of the classics.

#### Joachim the Great

With the advent of Joachim all this was changed. He is rightly adjudged the greatest violinist of modern times, and his influence and example have counted for more in the world of music than it is possible to estimate. In mere mastery of his instrument it may well be that Joachim was the inferior of Paganini, but who can imagine a man of Joachim's Olympian character stooping to make grotesque sounds upon his fiddle, to imitate the braying of a jackass, or any other fantastic trickery to split the ears of the groundlings? All these things might be suitable to the banjo, but were a degradation to the violin.

Joachim was a musician first and foremost, and a violinist afterward. He had no vanity and disdained the arts of the showman. He was an artist as Michelangelo was an artist—an embodiment of high seriousness, and of complete sincerity of character. He would never dream of playing trivial music or winning applause by showy cadenzas or fiddling upon a single string. His mistress was art; for over 50 years he was an incomparable interpreter of the best music and fulfilled the highest ideals of public performance of any artist of his time. No man ever more completely lost himself in the work he was interpreting or succeeded better in divesting himself of all mannerisms. He became identified with the music he was playing and was too great an interpreter to allow of the slightest suspicion of egotistical display to mar the completeness of his absorption.

#### Breadth and Calm

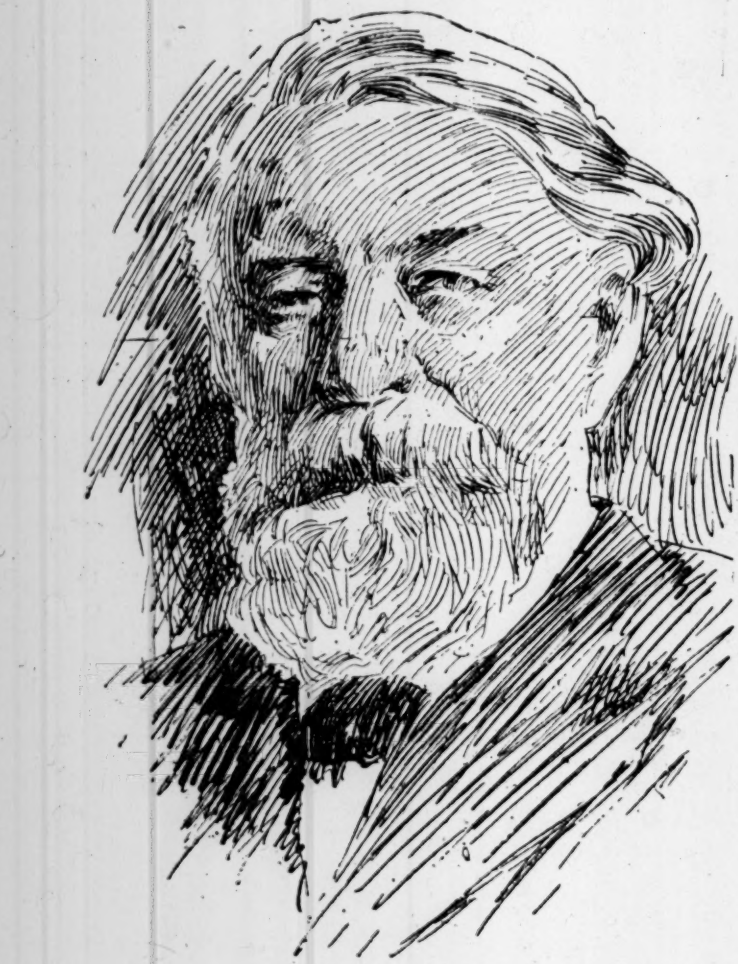
There was a breadth and monumental calm about Joachim; even while he stood during the long introductory tutti of the Beethoven concertos, he stood like an Olympian, giving the key to the concerto's mood, whereas almost all other players are restless during this very trying wait before the entry of the solo instrument. So was it about everything he touched. He set an example of superb self-abnegation and entire devotion to the message of the work he was interpreting. He never exaggerated or gave special prominence to telling nuances of phrasing, but built up his performances from within like a man inspired with a great conviction. One felt that here was an artist with a single aim and that that aim was to bring out the meaning of the composer. In this way alone can the performer add anything of value to the work itself; but Joachim's interpretations of the great concertos were so informed and impregnated with his own noble character that one felt that he also had a share in the authorship.

#### Early Visits to England

For over 50 years he paid annual visits to England; and to many musicians, other than violinists, his visit was the event of the season. Others might have more brilliancy and more technique, or it may be more fire and fervor, but Joachim remains the giant among the pygmies by reason of his high ideals and unapproachable style. In the quartet he reestablished the fame of Beethoven and he revived the chaconne and concertos of Bach; with them he had a natural affinity, as he had with his friend Brahms, and he was undoubtedly at his best in sounding the depths of these matchless instrumental composers in the realm of pure music. The "Hungarian" concerto is the one composition of major rank that will enable posterity to form some idea of what he stood for in the music of the latter half of the nineteenth century, but the nobility of this fine work is not more eloquent of his musical supremacy than the foundation of the great violin school whose pupils have carried the teachings of their revered master over two hemispheres. Willy Hess, Ysaye, Hubay, the great Hungarian, and Marie Soldat, and countless other violinists of distinction in every country, were his pupils and disciples, and carry on the great traditions of sincerity of musicianship, of dignity of style, of single-minded devotion to art, of which he was the first exemplar.

#### The Facile Sarasate

The violinist one naturally thinks of after Joachim is Sarasate, though Sarasate was so complete a contrast as to serve as a foil to the grave and stately Joachim. He was all brightness and quicksilver, and though he played music of the classical kind he was more remarkable for grace and



Joseph Joachim

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

facility than for powers of interpretation. None the less his playing was a perpetual delight. In such works as the concertos and "Symphonie Espagnole" of his compatriot Lalo, or the concertos of Mendelssohn, or that of Saint-Saens, he was in his element. Wherever purity of tone and a faultless technique were the chief requirements he showed himself incomparable. It was only when he played Bach and Beethoven that one felt a certain superficiality. In his own Spanish dances, he was inimitable—such speed and rhythm and vivacity were surely never surpassed even by Paganini himself. It is to his credit that good taste governed his virtuosity; he never exaggerated or became unduly sentimental, nor was he tempted to play the banjo tricks of some of his contemporaries, which would have been child's play to him since he had a bigger technique than any other violinist of his day. In volume of tone others excelled him, but in purity of quality and unflinching sweetness he stood in a class apart; he was incapable of playing a wrong note or making an ugly sound, and in this respect he was not only a consummate artist but an inspiration to his contemporaries. Many were the players who sat at his feet and tried to learn by his example. It was the only way of learning from him, for he took no pupils and founded no school. He was merely a peripatetic exemplar of what skill in violin playing could accomplish when allied with conscientious devotion to the fundamentals of art. In the department of composition he has enriched the repertory of the violin by many works of the lighter kind of beauty, all of which are true violin music, the popular "Zigeunerweisen" being the best known.

#### Lady Hallé

Lady Hallé has a special place in the remembrance of Manchester musicians because she was the wife of Sir Charles Hallé, who did more for music in the north of England than any other half dozen, and because she collaborated with him in those piano and violin recitals which for a long period of time afforded the chief opportunities of hearing chamber music in the English provinces. But for her own sake, and of her own right, she holds a place among the greatest of violinists. She was the first woman to claim equality as a soloist with the foremost violinists of the other sex. In many ways, she was the counterpart of Joachim, who quite early recognized her extraordinary powers, and made the prophecy to her future husband that "when people have given her a fair hearing, they will think more of her and less of me." Certainly, if she never seriously disputed the preeminence of Joachim as an interpreter, she proved herself an artist of the highest rank, and of the finest intellectual quality. Her style was of the utmost purity, and, in the matter of intonation, her octave playing had a perfection all its own. Other players might have possessed more warmth of feeling, but she could infuse a rare gusto into a Handel sonata, and in her leadership of the quartet of the Monday Popular Concerts she gave the most convincing evidence of an intellectual quality seldom found in popular exponents, whose main preoccupation is naturally with solo playing. Lady Hallé was not only the queen of violinists, she was a true artist in every sense of the word, and kept the standard high in everything she undertook.

## THE GLASTONBURY MUSIC DRAMA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASTONBURY, England—To give without qualification a detailed and critical account of the musical and dramatic performances which were heard and seen at Glastonbury during the last fortnight of August might lead to some awkward con-

sequences. If one sets out for example to describe the music dramas of Rutland Boughton and their performances, it is impossible to avoid expressions which raise expectation high, and give an impression, in one sense quite a correct one, of large and lofty design carried out with enthusiasm and insight. Such a description might well send people rushing across England in their motor cars at the first opportunity in search of this remote home of the arts, and finding it, they would receive a shock of disappointment.

For Glastonbury possesses none of the luxuries of art or of living. At present it is without the bare necessities of a theater. All that is done takes place in a tiny medieval hall called the Assembly Room, where it is much if 200 people can assemble—a hall which is approached by an inconspicuous alley from the High Street, into which one passes under an archway. Within the dark and stuffy building the audience is crowded on to forms, a proscenium of curtains separates the stage from the auditorium, a man is stationed at the back of the hall with a limelight apparatus, a grand piano takes the place of an orchestra. "Really!" the visitor who has left his car in the inn yard across the way, might exclaim, "have I come 200 miles across country to see a village entertainment?"

Plans for Development

And this is the place where it is proposed to build a theater, to found a school of music and the drama, to perform works which revive the slumbering memories and place them once more in an imaginative setting. It might seem rash to declare that this is the very place for such a development, and yet no special gifts of discernment are needed for such a declaration from one who has already seen the greater part of the project accomplished. After all, the building is a mere detail, though it is one which needs to be attended to at once.

Such ventures depend mainly on two things, a man and a motive; and Glastonbury has the motive in its heritage of memories, the man in the artist who has made his home there, assimilated not only the memories but their outcome in the quiet country life of today, and fashioned them into a new and living form of expression. Oberammergau started with its motive, a powerful one; Bayreuth started with its man, one of the most compelling personalities of the last century. One would not assert that the impulse to make a local art in Glastonbury is as strong as that which developed the Passion Play, nor that the composer of "The Birth of Arthur" and "The Round Table" is a Wagner, but the impulse is the same in kind and the man has the qualities of genius together with that single-minded tenacity of purpose which in Wagner's case turned failure to success.

## CHORAL SINGING IN NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW ZEALAND, New York—"If I were to give my opinion, I should say that the singers did not perform the quiet passages with as much delicacy as they might," said Thomas Ritchie, a New Zealand musician, when urged by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to say what he thought of the work of a certain choral organization to which both lately listened. Mr. Ritchie has directed the chorus of the University Musical Society in Dunedin, New Zealand. He is at present in the United States on a business tour.

"Where I live," he went on to observe, "the public is keen in its judgment of fine choral detail. Its susceptibility is a consequence, I suppose, of our British liking for singing competitions. In Dunedin we have two flourishing choirs, one connected with Otago University, made up of about 175 students, men and women, which performs the smaller kinds of cantata, like Stanford's 'Reverend' and German's 'Merrie England' and 'Tom Jones'; and another called the Dunedin Choral Society, of about 100 members, which presents oratorios and the larger cantatas, like 'The Messiah,' 'St. Paul,' 'Gerontius,' and 'Hiawatha.' I directed the university chorus while the regular conductor, Prof. T. D. Adams, was away in the war. Sydney Woolf directs the Dunedin Choral Society. Each of the organizations has its own orchestra. In the city there are two orchestras that give symphony concerts, the Dunedin Orchestral Society and the Dunedin Philharmonic Society, each of about 40 members. Between them, they give eight programs of overtures and symphonies every season in His Majesty's Theater."

#### MR. COFFIN IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The musical influence of New York has been strengthened by the coming of Nelson P. Coffin, conductor of the Keene (New Hampshire) Chorus Club, to direct the rehearsals and concerts of the Mendelssohn Glee Club. After a long period of rather mediocre showing as a choral community, New York now possesses the services of a man who has distinguished himself in the interpretation of oratorio and cantata; and it may therefore find its old standards before long restored. The only question is whether Mr. Coffin's services will be confined to the Glee Club, which sings programs of part songs for male voices and gives its concerts in private, or whether they will be utilized by some organization of both men and women which gives performances of large choral works in public.

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## MADRID'S COMING OPERA SEASON

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—Much progress has been made with the arrangements for the next winter season at the Teatro Real; in fact, these arrangements have already been almost completed. Be it noted that at this, the national headquarters of opera, it is always a winter season, and, as may easily be understood, the forthcoming performances are anticipated with the keenest curiosity and delight.

In the second and third years of the war attempts were industriously and persistently made by the Real to obtain some of the leading Italian and other performers, but by then the demands for military service in the various countries had taken a practical and imperative form, and there was little to be done. Even then there was some talk of Caruso coming to Madrid, but the proposals ultimately came to nothing. About that time not only passports but submarines complicated matters.

#### High Anticipations

For all that, opera in Spain carried on very well, and some of the best Italian singers were heard last season. The management over-rode their war difficulties manfully. Now they look forward to a new and brilliant era. Nevertheless they have to face the fact that in all other countries, too, there is a marked revival in this, as in every other form of theatrical entertainment. For all the threatened bankruptcy of various nations, money is being lavishly spent, and the competition for artists will be very keen. Madrid, however, has a slight advantage in the fact that the period of her season does not coincide with the most important periods in other capitals; again, Spain is not a poor country now, and, this being entertainment for the rich as well as for the cultured of comparatively humble means, the high price can be paid perhaps almost as well in Madrid as in other places. One thing is certain, and that is that the desire exists for the best possible operatic entertainment in the forthcoming season, and that the impresario of the Teatro Real, Volpini, is counting upon this in making his plans. Some statements which he has just made in regard to the prospects of the coming season may prove of interest to readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

#### Caruso Expected

In the first place there are good grounds for thinking that Caruso will be heard this winter at the Real. Madrid wants him and Madrid will pay. But, as is well known, considerations of money are not of such paramount importance with Caruso as with some other artists; impresarios in particular being well aware that their negotiations with him present special difficulties. Caruso is concerned, it is said, about the importance of the theater, the preparation of the Madrid public and so forth. As to other members of the company it may be taken that the list of artists will be an interesting one, and will embrace many of the most brilliant operatic performers of the day. There will be included the tenors, Roncolelli and Bianchi, the baritones, Molinari and Rosi-Morelli, the basses, Bettono and Journet, with La Raccanelli and Mario

Gallo. But this, of course, is only a preliminary announcement, and the full list, upon which the names of many famous artists will appear, cannot be presented for some little time to come.

#### Wagner in the Repertory

As to the works to be produced the program is attractive, although it must be confessed that novelties do not constitute its strongest feature. "Parsifal," "Valkyrie," "Siegfried," and "Lohengrin" will be presented in a way worthy of all the best traditions of the Real. Strauss is to be accorded a prominent position, and "El Caballero de la Rosa," to give it its Spanish name, and "Salome" will be staged. Genoveva Vix singing in both works. On the other hand Spanish opera will not be forgotten, and not only will "El Avapiés" be repeated, but a new opera entitled "Yolanda," the work of the maestro Arregui, which received the honors in a big competition some time back, is to be produced. There will be in all some 70 operatic performances, and when they are completed there is to be a season of the Russian ballet, when Mme. Pavlova will appear. Also a proposal is on foot to present in the spring a number of performances of a French play from the Comédie Française.

And here it should be noted that the syndicalist movement among theatrical performers and employees, which has been markedly in evidence in other capitals, has made its appearance in Spain, and has already become a formidable movement, more particularly in the case of the chorus singers, who have syndicated themselves thoroughly, formulated their demands and are taking every care to see that they get what they desire. It is believed, not without reason, that the Federación Nacional, and the Asociación de Coristas de Madrid will have a considerable influence in the forthcoming season, but it is far from being anticipated that in the case of the Real there will be any difficulty of moment.

#### Chorus Singers in a Union

Recently the scene painters, the scene shifters, and the carpenters have formed organizations of their own. The chorus singers joined them, while a further union was proclaimed with the orchestral performers, the whole organization adopting the title of the Confederación Nacional del Teatro. Thus syndication amongst some of the most essential theatrical workers is now a fact, and the pessimists say that it will not be long before there are theater strikes in Madrid as there have been in New York and Paris. The chorus singers seem to have been more active and energetic than any others in this business, and in a very short time they have, according to their own statement, raised their economic and social position in the eyes of the managements. One reason why they have been able to achieve this is that the conditions under which they formerly worked were most regrettable. Chorus singers, who left the capital to perform in the provinces, did so at a most inadequate salary and without any guarantee as to length of engagement, so that they might at any time be suddenly stranded without money at a place far away from headquarters. The Federación Nacional has negotiated with employers and impresarios everywhere, has pressed the injustice of such cases, and has effected great improvements. The Asociación de Coristas de Madrid has now some 610 members, of whom rather more than half are women.

## SINGING OPERA IN ITS OWN LANGUAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Artists who have sung the operas of Wagner in English in the United States have invariably failed," said Miss Phadric Ago'n, soprano of the Star Opera Company to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "but time after time it has happened that the very ones who could not get the public to listen to them when they sang in English have made a signal success when they took part in a performance in the original text. I would like to have some one point out an instance of the production of an opera in English translation, whether German, French or Italian, that has won consistent approval in New York or in any other American city. Translated opera has never made any headway with the musical public of this country."

"For my part, I wish there could be American opera. As an American, I hope the day will come when composers in the United States will honor their country by writing native works. When operas are composed to English texts, they ought to be sung in English and ought not to be translated into any other language."

"We often hear it said that in France they sing Wagner in French; and we hear it asked, if Wagner can be sung in French, why not in English? But everybody who has ever heard a Wagnerian work sung in French knows that it is no longer Wagnerian, and that its effect is spoilt in the translation. In the same way, anyone who has heard a typical French opera, like 'Carmen,' in German, must admit that half the charm of the piece was lost."

Miss Ago'n, reviewing the plans of the Star Opera Company, explained that works of all schools were to be sung in the course of the winter, though light operas in the German language were to be presented the first weeks. The season is to be given at the Lexington Theater, with a company made up chiefly, she said, of Americans.

#### NEWARK'S CONCERTS

NEWARK, New Jersey—At the Newark Armory a series of concerts is billed for this season, the programs being given by singers, pianists, string instrument soloists and orchestras. The course opened auspiciously with a concert by Mme. Galli-Curci, the soprano; it will continue with concerts by John McCormack, Alma Gluck, Efram Zimbalist, Sergei Rachmaninoff, Jascha Heifetz, Pablo Casals, Carolina Lazzari, Rudolph Ganz, Percy Grainger, the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

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With the speed of the wind on a steed  
with his mane  
To the wind, without pathway or route  
or a rein.  
Room! room to be free where the  
white border'd sea  
Blows a kiss to a brother as bound-  
less as he;  
Where the buffalo come like a cloud  
on the plain,  
Pouring on like the tide of a storm-  
driven main,  
And the lodge of the hunter to friend  
or to foe  
Offers rest; and unquestion'd you come  
or you go.  
My plains of America! Seas of wild  
lands!  
From a land in the seas in a raiment  
of foam,  
That has reached to a stranger the  
welcome of home,  
I turn to you, lean to you, lift you  
my hands.

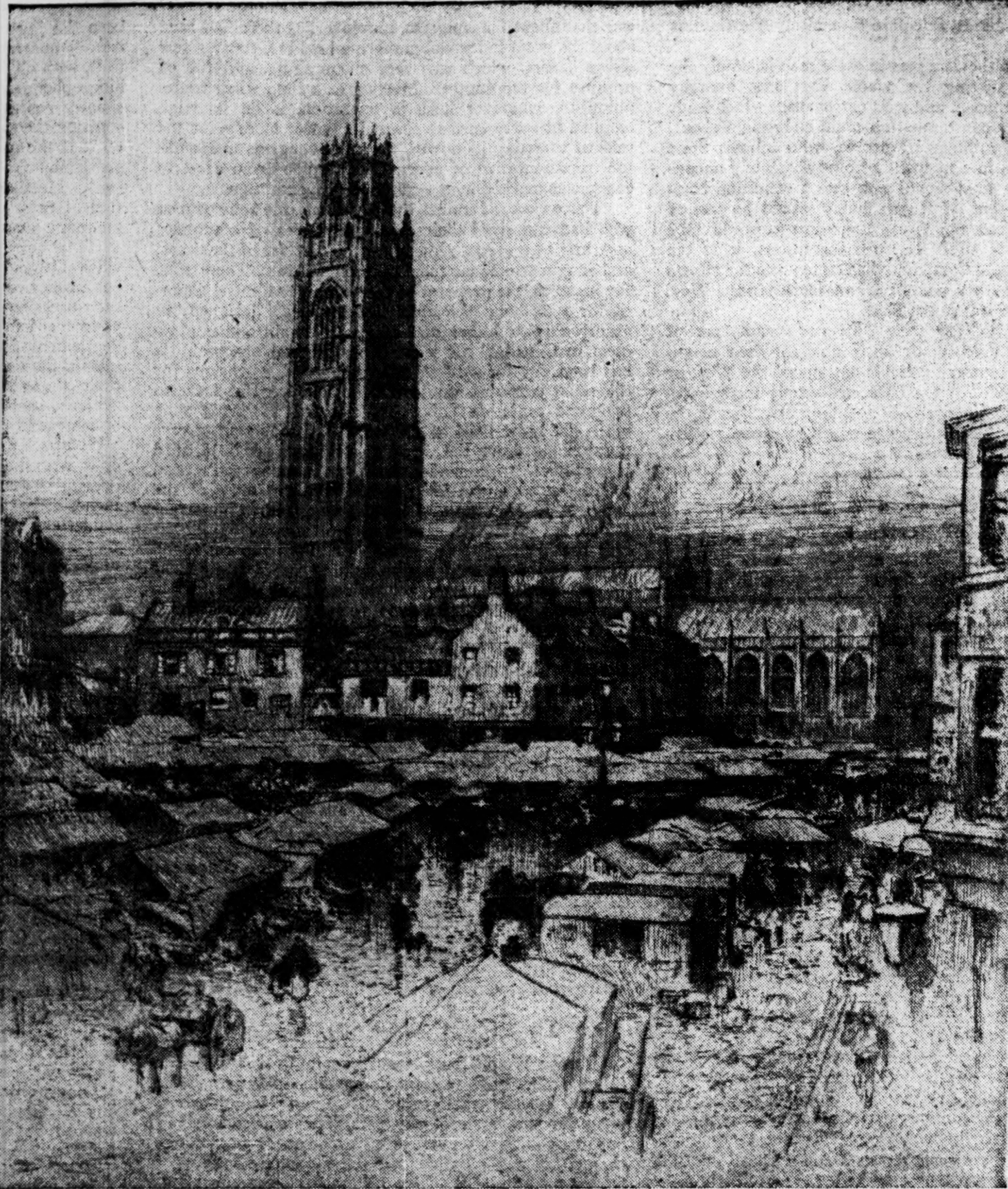
—Joaquin Miller.

## Camoens' Travels Up the Arabian Coast

Of the Arabian and Persian coasts, Camoens' campaigns with D. Fernando de Menezes (A. D. 1554-55) and D. Alvaro de Silveira (1560-61) enabled him to give an admirably realistic account.

The ships sailing from Goa in the northeast monsoon (October to May) would touch at Socotra, about one hundred and fifty miles northeast of Guardafui, in Azania, then as now famous for sanguis draconis and all manner of gums. The island (eighty by twenty miles) was inhabited during the days of Coenias by Egyptian Greeks with Nestorian priests from Persia. M. Polo makes it an archbishopric, subject to a "Zalotia of Baldak" (Catholikos of Baghdad). When taken by Tristram da Cunha and Albuquerque in 1507, the people were "Moors of Partaque" (Hadramis), who maltreated the Christians; and the women fought like the men: hence Barbosa's army of Amazons. Faria (y Sousa) says that it was subject to the "King of Caxem," or Shakh of Keshin, a small district and town on the Mahrah shore; and the same is confirmed by Middleton and Lancaster's voyages. The latter places the capital-village "Tamore" (Tamarida) near the northern shore. All the Christians have now disappeared; and the Arabs of the island and the coast have forgotten them. Lying on the great maritime highway, it was occupied by Bombay Sepoys during the Napoleonic wars; in 1834, the Shakh of the uninteresting modern race refused to allow a coaling station; and in 1876 the authorities of Aden once more hoisted the British flag.

After Socotra, the vessels would



Courtesy of W. J. Gardner Company, Boston, Massachusetts

"Market Day, Boston, England," from the etching by Percy Robertson

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make "Arómata, by men hight Guardafui," the latter is a corruption of Jard (Bay) Hafun (Orfun, Orfuni), from a break in the dreadful granitic wall, lately provided by Egypt with a light-house. . . . The campaigner would then pass the "kingdom of dry Aden" in the southernmost of the threefold Arabias, a Ptolemaic distribution immensely extended by the moderns. . . .

Camoens then enters the Mare Rubrum; and, following the classics, he explains its hue by the ruddy madrepores of the floor. "It is to be understood," bluntly says Varthema, "that this sea is not red." I have proposed a philological theory, based upon the fact that men ever attempt to make unknown words significant. Mythical King Erythras and his sea, the Persian Gulf, were the normal translations of the native names, Phoenicia and Erythraea both meaning red. The Hebrews called the northern part of the Arabian Gulf "Yamm Edom," sea of Idumaea, or Red-land; not Yamm Suf, sea of weeds or papyrus, which applies to another feature. Himyar and Ophir, like Edom, also signify red, and "Sea of Himyar" would be applied to the southern section; hence the ancient Egyptians, like Herodotus, ignored the term "Red Sea" for the Sinus Arabicus; and called the great fracture "Sekot," or the surrounders.

Running up the eastern coast, Camoens notices the red Arabian shore, with its brown and vague Bedawin, composed of Nomades et Urbani (Badu and Hazar). . . . The next site is Nabathana, twice mentioned: the references to these splendid ranges of granite, quartz and sandstone, which the poet probably saw, are highly poetic. Then comes Tor-habor, the Phoenician Tzur, a Tyre, a high place, like "turris" and its many derivations: even "Syria" is only a Greek congener of "Tyria." From Tor the early Portuguese pilgrims visited, and still visit, Saint Catherine on the apocryphal Mt. Sinai. From Sir Richard Burton's "Camoens: His Life and His Lusitana."

## A Chinese Writer in Philadelphia

"I must not forget the Mayor of Philadelphia, the Honorable Mr. Warrick (Warwick), who was a jolly fellow, wearing a silk hat and a perpetual smile. The smile suited his city. Mr. Honorable Mayor made one of the longest speeches I have heard on this trip, and he put me to sleep. Yes, I really fell into a deep doze during his spouting, and it took roars of laughter to awaken me to the sense of my position. When I opened my eyes I saw thousands of people laughing and clapping their hands, and at first I thought it must have been some very humorous or witty remark of the

speaker's that had brought about such an extraordinary outburst of good nature. Then I saw that everybody was looking at me, including the Honorable Mayor himself. He was laughing with the rest! Of course, I felt a little embarrassed. Then the speaker said, half to me and half to the immense audience, 'His Excellency does not like long speeches, evidently; so I will cut mine short.' This being translated to me I had my secretary say to the Honorable Mayor that I did like long speeches, for during them I could have long sleeps. The Honorable Mayor repeated my words to his hearers, and there was laughter and cheering for several minutes. Anyway, the Honorable Mayor finished what he had to say quickly, the bands began to play, and the soldiers—they were Pennsylvania state troops [national guard]—began to march, and our party entered carriages and were driven up to Broad Street.

"Broad Street is well named. It is very broad and many miles long; the longest street in all the world. I looked down it both ways from the City Hall, and it seemed to have no endings. Some one told me it was thirty miles in length, which, if true, is nearly one and one-half times as long as the greater wall of Peking. In New York their principal street is called Broadway, when it is not broad at all, but narrow, as thoroughfares go in this country. I think it is not as wide as the Hatemern Road in Peking; but with its buildings it makes me think of the Si-kiang River at Sinchow, with its tremendous depths and high banks. But Broadway leads the universe for business, and 'business' is the keynote of progress today. In America, especially, everything is 'business,' even to the art of writing. Nobody in the United States writes for the mere love of the work. No, the most immortal poem or the greatest tale of true love and heroism must be paid for before the writers will let their manuscripts out of their hands. It is wonderful to think that if I had been paid even a tail for each full page I have written I should be almost a millionaire!"

It may be well to explain here, lest the explanation made in the introduction be already forgotten, that Li Hung Chang's favorite writing paper—if we are to judge by what he used—was extra heavy, and cut to a size approximating a postal card, though not of exactly that shape. His written characters were large, about a 36-point in type measurement, while his emphatic or exclamatory words or characters were often written much larger. This being considered with the further fact that seldom or never did he write beyond three lines to a "page," will help to render this last statement of his less exaggerated than it seems upon its face to be.—"Memoirs of Li Hung Chang."

## St. Botolph's Town

Boston in Lincolnshire takes its name from its founder, St. Botolph, who flourished about the middle of the seventh century. At present the chief glory of the town is its church tower, built after the model of that of Antwerp Cathedral, and renowned as one of the most beautiful in England.

St. Botolph's Town!—Hither across the plains

And fens of Lincolnshire, in garb austere,

There came a Saxon monk, and founded here

A priory, pillaged by marauding Danes,

So that thereof no vestige now remains;

Only a name, that spoken loud and clear,

And echoed in another hemisphere,

Survives the sculptured walls and painted panes.

St. Botolph's Town!—Far over league of land

And leagues of sea looks forth its noble tower,

And far around the chiming bells are heard;

So may that sacred name forever stand

A landmark, and a symbol of the power

That lies concentrated in a single word.

—Anonymous, in "Poems of Places," edited by Henry W. Longfellow.

## Being a Letter to J. M. Barrie

Vailima Plantation, Samoan Islands, November 1, 1892.

Dear Mr. Barrie,—

I can scarce thank you sufficiently for your extremely amusing letter. No, "The Auld Licht lads" never reached me—I wish it had, and I wonder extremely whether it would not be good for me to have a pennyworth of the Auld Licht pulpit. It is a singular thing that I should live here in the South Seas under conditions so new and so striking, and yet my imagination so continually inhabit that cold old huddle of gray hills from which we come. I have just finished "David Balfour"; I have another book on the stocks, "The Young Chevalier," which is to be part in France and part in Scotland, and to deal with Prince Charlie about the year 1749; and now what have I done but begun a third which is to be all moorland together, and is to have for a center-piece a figure that I think you will appreciate—that of the immortal Braxfield—

Braxfield himself is my grand premier, or, since you are so much involved in the British drama, let me say my heavy lead. . . .

Your descriptions of your dealings with Lord Rintoul are frightfully unconscious. You should never write about anybody until you persuade yourself at least for the moment that you love him, above all anybody on whom your plot revolves. It will always make a hold in the book; and, if he has anything to do with the mechanism, prove a stick in your machinery. But you know all this better than I do, and it is one of your most promising traits that you do not take your powers too seriously.

"The Little Minister" ought to have ended badly; we all know it did; and we are infinitely grateful to you for the grace and good feeling with which you let about it. If you had told the truth, I for one could never have forgiven you. As you had conceived and written the earlier parts, the truth about the end, though indisputably true to fact, would have been a lie, or what is worse, a discord in art. If you are going to make a book end badly, it must end badly from the beginning. Now your book began to end well. You let yourself fall in love with, and fondle, and smile at your puppets. Once you had done that, your honor was committed—at the cost of truth to life you were bound to save them. It is the blot on "Richard Feverel," for instance, that it begins to end well; and then tricks you and ends ill. But in that case there is worse behind, for the ill-ending does not inherently issue from the plot—the story had, in fact, ended well after the great last interview between Richard and Lucy—and the blind, illogical bullet which smashes all has no more to do with the boards than a fly has to do with the room into whose open window it comes buzzing. It might have so happened; it need not; and unless needs must, we have no right to pain our readers. . . .

Write to me again in my infinite distance. Tell me about your new book. No harm in telling me; I am too far off to be indiscreet; there are too few near me who would care to hear. I am rushes by the riverside, and the stream is in Babylon; breathe your secrets to me fearlessly; and if the Trifid Wind caught and carried them away, there are none to catch them nearer than Australia, unless it were the "Tropic Birds." In the unavoidable absence of my amanuensis, who is buying eels for dinner, I have thus concluded my dispatch, like St. Paul, with my own hand. . . .

Yours very truly,  
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.  
—From "The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson."

## The Gospel of Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JESUS of Nazareth was the master-workman, and in this, as in everything else, he is the way. If the world would remember this, and would pay more actual heed to the example of his daily life, as he went about Jerusalem and Galilee intent upon his Father's business, it would be better for it. Unfortunately the claim of orthodox theology that he was God has almost stifled the world's effort to obey his command to walk in his way, and to repeat his works. Yet as Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 49 of Science and Health, "Jesus was 'the way'; that is, he marked the way for all men."

Can any person imagine Jesus taking a holiday? The Gospel historians answer the question in one of those inspired flashes with which they illuminate an entire situation, or reveal a man's character: "And in the day time he was teaching in the temple; and at night he went out, and abode in the mount that is called the mount of Olives. And all the people came early in the morning to him in the temple, for to hear him." There the reader of the Bible story has recorded the day of Jesus the Christ, a day exemplified exactly in a sentence of Mrs. Eddy's, on pages 519-520 of Science and Health, "The highest and sweetest rest, even from a human standpoint, is in holy work." This must necessarily be so to anyone who has grasped the fundamental fact in Christian Science that causation is spiritual. For, if this be admitted, it follows that there can be no exhaustion in the divine Mind or the great First Cause, whereas the human mind, material in its essence, is, even on the showing of the medical faculty, not only liable to exhaustion, but ultimately doomed to decay. This accounts for the feverish excitement so frequently produced by amusement, and the restlessness generated by chronic indulgence in it; and explains the sardonic jest of a master of epigram that "life might be tolerable if it were not for its diversions."

Every true worker knows the joy of work, as well as the joy of that rest, indistinguishable from the work, of the contemplation of, and preparation for, further work. This joy, in George Herbert's famous saying, is true of the sweeping of a room, it is the taking advantage of opportunity, and so paving the way to further opportunity. Carlyle has expressed this joy of work, whether of the broom or of the pen, whether of the spade or of the pencil, in the very perfection of words, "Blessed is he who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness." Yet it is a beatitude from which a goodly portion of the world is forever taking, or asking for, a holiday. No doubt Carlyle would have replied, to such an objection, that your holiday maker was of the great family of the feeling hireling, and could not leave his work because he had never found it. The true worker spends his days, because he cannot help it, in the temple, and his nights, because he cannot escape it, on the mount which is called the Mount of Olives.

Everyone knows that the olive, all the world over, is the symbol of peace; and it is impossible to read the Bible or Mrs. Eddy's writings without discovering the metaphysical meaning of the mountain of holiness, of revelation, or of endeavor. At night, under the stars, Jesus climbed the hill of endeavor, to find on its summit the holiness and the revelation necessary to his work in the temple on the morrow. Herod was giving himself up to the lusts of the gorgeous palace at Capernaum. From Rome to Athens, from Athens to Ephesus, from Ephesus to Jerusalem, from Jerusalem to Alexandria, the civilized world was delivering itself over to the pleasures and passions of the night, or giving itself up to the sensuous oblivion of sleep. Real joy, true peace, genuine rest, the great world knew nothing of these, they were the fruits of the work of the master-workman, the sentinel of Principle on the summit of Olivet. Labor there would come to the world with the dawn, the labor it was always striving to escape from. But the master-workman would come, with the sunrise, down the slopes of the mount, to minister to a sick world in the temple courts.

Was this sick world grateful to him? It simply could not be, for it did not understand the meaning of work. It called him a wine-bibber and a glutton, a blasphemer and a Sabbath-breaker, out of its sensuous opposition to Truth. He answered it, in the unknown tongue of work, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." The negative, "Thou shalt not do any work," of the law was clearly not a command to the true worker. Inspired by the real gospel of work. The traditional observance of the Jewish Sabbath with its ceremonial inactivity, must give place to the spiritual activity of divine service, as expressed in healing the sick and the rescuing of the sheep from the pit. The Jewish hierarchy saw the doom of their pretensions in his answer, and redoubled their efforts to kill him.

Yet the very next words of Jesus disposed of the argument that he was a Sabbath-breaker or a blasphemer. "The Son," he said, "can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do." The power, in other words, to accomplish his works lay not in the human Jesus but in the Mind of Christ. "The Apostle Paul," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 79 of Science and Health, "bade men have the Mind that was in the Christ."

Jesus did his own work by the one Spirit. He said: "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." He never described disease, so far as can be learned from the Gospels, but he healed disease." In the night hours, then, when the world was given over to sleep or worse, the master-worker sat on Olivet, in silent commune with Principle, finding in his work, not exhaustion, but strength for the coming day. And when that day was come, he descended, into the temple courts, to preach the Gospel, as he had realized it, to the people, and to demonstrate its truth and efficacy by healing sickness and sin, and overcoming death.

Thus Jesus the Christ preached to humanity the gospel of work, yet there are few things in his teaching which humanity has shown a stronger inclination to disobey. Not only will a man find every excuse for his own idleness, but will place every temptation in the path of his neighbor to lead him to the same end. Still, as the centuries go by, the eternal truth of the Gospel message remains unchanged. Jesus said, "I must work the works of him that sent me [for, more probably, we must work], while it is day: the night cometh, when no man can work." On page 2 of her Message to The Mother Church for 1900, Mrs. Eddy says: "The song of Christian Science is, 'Work—work—work—watch and pray.'"

## A Tropical Park

The park in León is but a garden. Where grass and roses grow together; It has no ordinance, and no warden. Except the weather.

The paths are made of sand so fine That they are always smooth and neat; Sunlight and moonlight make them shine. And so one's feet

Seem ever to tread on magic ground That glistens and whispers curiously.

For sand, when you tread it, has the sound Of the sea.

—Salomón de la Selva.

## Learning

Learning taketh away the wildness and barbarism and fierceness of men's minds, though a little superficial learning doth rather work a contrary effect. It taketh away all levity, temerity, and insolency by copious suggestions of all doubts and difficulties, and acquainting the mind to balance reasons on both sides, and to turn back the first offers and conceits of the kind, and to accept nothing but the examined and tried.—Bacon.

## SCIENCE

AND

## HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### The Bolshevik Gamble

THERE is a most curious similarity between modern Bolshevism and German propaganda, supposing the first to represent the effort to disseminate the Bolshevik idea beyond the frontiers of Russia, and the second to be defined by the attempt to align other nations with the doctrine of kultur. Nor is there anything to be surprised at in this. Bolshevism under the name of Spartacism was conceived, as has recently been pointed out in these columns, in the study of Adam Weishaupt in Prussia; German propaganda, for the purpose of depleting the strength of neighboring nations, was developed in the cabinet of Frederick the Great, at Potsdam. It was under instructions from Frederick that the agents of the Foreign Office interested themselves in the Orleanist conspiracies and in intrigues such as the affair of the Diamond Necklace; it was in alliance with Adam Weishaupt that Mirabeau was responsible for founding the Cape Breton Club, later known as the Jacobin Club. It was as the agent provocateur of Berlin that Anacharsis Clootz came to Paris in the Red Terror of '93; it was as the agent provocateur of Berlin that Lenin reached Petrograd on the eve of the Red Terror of 1917. There the two streams meet.

But the similarity is much wider than this, that is to say its sweep is much further abroad. When the war of 1914 was launched, Berlin set to work in the most curious way to repeat 1789. It was not only that Lenin played the part in Petrograd that was played by Clootz in Paris, it was that Count von Bernstorff assumed in Washington the rôle which had been played by Von der Goltz in Paris. Thus that curious double-headed bird of prey, which flew out of the Prussian diplomatic ark in 1914, always looking for an inch of dry ground in some foreign country, where it could rest its foot, was carefully reduplicated by Lenin when he launched the gas attack of Bolshevism upon the world. Lenin, that is to say, laid down a double policy. He determined to break down the wall of partition between the Bolshevik doctrines and the western European powers; but he decided simultaneously to impregnate the East. Thus, on the one hand, he duplicated the Prussian policy of propaganda in the West, whilst, on the other hand, he duplicated the effort to provoke a Holy War in Islam, and to stir the whole East into revolt against western civilization. The world might perish, but what mattered that in comparison to the interests of the Great Experiment.

To be a little more precise, the Bolsheviks have now two main policies, for the culmination of which they are working with all their might. The first is to induce an industrial revolution in the West; the second is to produce anarchy in the East, with the corresponding overthrow of law, and the kindling of rebellion and war in Afghanistan, Arabia, Egypt, India, and Persia. Curious as it may seem, it is in the East rather than the West that the Bolsheviks see their greatest hope. It is not for nothing that they have studied the methods of Germany in all the countries just specified. They know how Count von Bernstorff and his successors worked in Egypt; they remember the history of the German mission to Afghanistan, and all that came of it; they have studied the extraordinary campaign of Wassmuss, the German, in Persia; they have not forgotten the methods by which the Sikh regiments in India were infected; and they recollect the effort of the Turks, under their instructions, to overwhelm Arabia. In all their calculations they have, therefore, one particular aim. It is that upon which Berlin set its heart at the beginning of the war, and in which Berlin failed: it is to set Islam on fire. Islam, as a result of the disastrous entry of Turkey into the war, finds itself humiliated and restive. In this humiliation and restiveness of the fiery and fanatical tribesmen the Bolsheviks see his chance, and he has carefully prepared his crucible in Asia Minor.

For months past Anatolia has been more or less in a flame. The Committee of Union and Progress has suddenly raised its head, and a more or less independent Turkish Government has been set up at Erzerum. The Armenian and the Christian, where they can be reached, are finally to be harried out of existence. And in the direction of this revived policy of blood and loot are to be found those old friends of humanity, Enver and Talaat, both of whom are in close touch with the Bolshevik administration in Moscow. Enver, the most fanatical and the most malicious of the Young Turk Party, is prepared to go to any length in stirring up Islam against the West. Talaat, cooler and far more capable, but equally untouched by scruple, will forgo nothing to preserve the remnant of power left to him. Each is a fugitive, with a blood price upon his head, and each knows that his chance of avoiding punishment for his crimes is to rouse such a whirlwind of revolution from Cape Comorin to Mecca, and from Khartoum to Kabul, as to make it impossible to reach him in the storm.

The pirate of old, who sailed under the black flag, and caused his captives to walk the plank, fought, when brought to bay, with the same desperation with which Enver and Talaat may be expected to fight. Nobody knows this better than the Bolshevik Party, but the Bolshevik Party knows something more, it knows the influence of Enver in Islam, and the explosive condition of that religion at the present moment. Therefore, it plays its cards with a perfect understanding of its men. The East is the land of the palace conspiracy. There the future emperor has, time after time, emerged from some palace revolution, or fought his way to the throne as a soldier of fortune. Genghis Khan and Baber were of the latter type; Selim and Mustafa were of the former. The revered blood of Enver is always causing him to see himself the Padishah, who is to restore to Islam the glories of Suleiman the Magnificent. Talaat has no such illu-

sions, but he is able to calculate to a nicety the chances of escape at least.

Now what Bolshevism sees in these men is simply the opportunity of stirring the whole East into anarchy through that fanaticism and wild nationalism which leads to war. If such a consummation could be brought about, the hundreds of millions of people, who inhabit these territories, would in a moment become absolutely uncontrollable, and the East would sink into a condition compared to which that of Russia today would be one of absolute order, and the Great Experiment would take a further lease of life. In such conditions, it is the duty of every sane statesman to discountenance the efforts of Bolshevism to stir up industrial anarchy in the West or political anarchy in the East.

Politicians who, for their own petty ends, permit themselves to be used to stir up trouble for their neighbors, amongst the more excitable nations of the West or the fanatical peoples of the East, are simply incurring a responsibility which may end in appalling atrocities in the East, and in the West in outrage which may easily overwhelm their own countries.

### The Street Called Smooth

FABLES such as those in which Æsop set forth the follies and foibles of human kind are usually believed to represent a lost art, but that a fable can still be made to serve, as of old, was proven by an editorial writer on the Toledo Blade not long ago. His fable assumed a delegation of merchants, visiting a public works commissioner to protest against the digging of holes in street pavements by workmen seeking to get at the pipes and conduits beneath the surface. When the merchants had finished their plaint, it was related that the commissioner inveighed against them as holding old-fashioned notions of what a street is for, saying that it was only the young and inexperienced who could deem a street merely a thing of convenience, made for the use of citizens in going about from place to place. The commissioner, too, had felt as they did about it once. But when he grew up he "saw that a street undisturbed was cursed with monotony." He saw that "unless the pavement were torn up from time to time the community would lose contact with the past." When the surface covering is removed, history is revealed, geological students may obtain valuable specimens, there is an artistic effect of mounds, and at night there are the red lanterns "shining like a beacon to guide the mariner." No wonder the merchants discovered that the only way was out, and left in despair!

This Ohio fable of modern times reminds one of an American in a more easterly section of the country who had a dream about streets. He thought he saw city streets kept easily in a more nearly perfect condition than the world had ever known, simply because every man, woman, and child in the whole city felt a personal interest in the streets and constantly took care to keep them perfect. Nobody threw bits of paper or waste into the streets; if anyone broke a bottle or jar on the hard surface, he scrupulously gathered the fragments and carried them to the nearest waste-barrel. If anybody noticed the slightest break or unevenness in the surface, or imperfect joining with the cross-walks or street-car rails, he always reported it to the street department without delay. And marvelous to relate, even the individual street laborers and foremen, in the service of the municipality, took such pride in the streets that they never left a repair job until it showed a perfect union with the rest of the street surface, so firm that it could not settle, so clean that no sharp stones could work loose and cause breaks round about, as the flinty bits were pressed under the broad wheels of heavy trucks. Street foremen, even when walking home at the close of day, were often seen stopping to make note of a place where the constant hammering of the street-car wheels had caused the asphalt pavement to crumble away from some switch, and never a complaint was sent in by private citizens that was not at once followed up by expert repairers. As a result, the city was getting rid of many of its worst noises. Automobile riding, even in the busiest thoroughfares, was so free from jolts and jars as to be a positive delight. Garages were few in town because the wear and tear on the automobiles was almost nothing. Nice people lived everywhere, because the whole aspect of the city was attractive. And even the ordinary bad boys of the schools were not so very bad, they were so busy keeping badness out of the streets. And the best of it all was that nobody went to any more trouble or annoyance than in the former days when streets were neglected; everybody just did his bit of taking care, and the trick was turned. Wonder of wonders, it saved money, too!

There is as much in the eastern man's dream as there is in the western writer's fable. Streets have wonderful possibilities that have never yet been realized, at least in the places where traffic is busiest and is largely of the rougher sort. The old Romans had some vision in the matter; they took such pride in their roads that they built them for centuries of useful endurance, and Roman methods gave us of today not only most of what we know about good surfaces, but also the word "street," as a thing of layers or strata. Still, the old Roman road builders, with all their aqueducts, dealt with no such problem as ours, of gas-pipes, water-mains, electric conduits, rumbling subways with stations as broad as whole plazas, beneath the public ways, and viaducts, bridges, and elevated railways, with their stations and mammoth terminals, overhead. The Romans, perhaps, could have built perfect streets in spite of all these complications. But could they have provided the personal and civic care that would have kept the streets perfect? One wonders.

### The Labor Congress in Hamilton

ALTHOUGH the annual meeting of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, held recently in Hamilton, Ontario, cannot be said to have been conclusive on many of the great questions discussed, it certainly added to the general stock of information on these questions. There

was that about the congress, moreover, as there had been about the great industrial gathering held in Ottawa a few weeks before, which was very encouraging, and full of promise for the future. Meeting at a time when trades unionism, wherever it is in operation, is on its trial, tempted at every turn to assert its power merely for the sake of asserting its power, the great congress in Hamilton, representative of every Labor union from coast to coast, was marked by a very hopeful moderation.

There were, of course, the extremists, the body of men who had conceived their own special idea of economics and their own special remedy for the troubles of the times, and sought to impose them on their fellows. There was, for instance, the proposal of the Winnipeg Central Council for a six-hour day and a five-day week, designed "to absorb surplus Labor and safeguard against unemployment in Canada." It was not an original proposal. It has been put forward in other countries, ostensibly for the same purposes, on several occasions. But hitherto the good sense of Labor has rejected it. At a time when the great need of the world is production, a proposal to cut down the world's working week by a third is not likely to commend itself to common sense, and it did not commend itself to the common sense of the congress in Hamilton. On this, as on other important issues, the via media, always sure of advocacy from the able president of the congress, Mr. Tom Moore, found favor, and a resolution was finally passed urging the executive council of the congress to use every effort to establish a working week of forty-four hours; whilst, on the matter of wages, the broad course was taken of demanding a minimum wage sufficient to insure an adequate standard of living.

Perhaps the most important work of the congress was in connection with the housing question. Through the special housing committee appointed to deal with the matter, some very useful proposals were laid before the assemblage and, incidentally, before a much larger public. Such a scheme, for instance, as that for a system of state loans, at a low rate of interest, to those desiring to build their own houses, and that for a building commission upon which Labor should have adequate representation, are both proposals deserving of careful consideration.

Amongst the questions discussed, there was, of course, the much debated issue of the revolutionary method. On this point, the congress was quite conclusive. At any rate, it formally placed on record its strong condemnation of One Big Unionism.

### The Coat of Many Colors

THERE is apparently something of a connection between clothes and revolution; and something perhaps not so very indecipherable after all. Your revolution overturns thrones, and so why not, after all, fashions. If one man is to lose his head, why should not another change his wig. Besides the human mind is always in refuge against itself. The waters of Lethe run all too slowly for it: they even threaten to be heaped up, like the tide of the Red Sea, so that a man may walk dry-footed through them, whereas he should plunge in them like the sponge-gatherers of the South Seas. Thus after the orgy, round the guillotine, in the Place de la Révolution, comes, quite naturally, the promenade in the gardens of the Luxembourg; and after citizen Defarge, in his red woolen nightcap, his coarse stockings, and his wooden sabots, Monsieur l'Incrovable, in his long silk coat, his cocked hat, and his diamond buckles. "The clothes make the man, and we make the clothes," affirms the tailor's advertisement; and they do,—some men.

After which it is in no way surprising to hear that a firm of enterprising London tailors is about to substitute for the sandwich men and their boards strings of beautifully dressed young Adonises resplendent with the frilled shirt front of Brummell, the cravat of Steinkirk, or the silk coat of Monsieur Beaucaire. Yesterday an old coat or a patched shoe was the sign of a patriot, but the wages of the munition factory have made ostrich feathers and silk stockings the fashion in Covent Garden and the Mile End Road, and Mr. 'Enery 'Awkins can scarcely remain satisfied with "pearlies," no matter how numerous. Thus history reverses itself. It was the cropped hair and shaven chin of Louis VII which made Eleanor of Poitou, with her dowry of that province and Guienne, the wife of Henry II, and so led to the Hundred Years' War between France and England. It is the drab years of Armageddon which have encouraged the tempter to essay the rehabilitation of "Sir Plume."

Sir Plume, it will be remembered the poet tells us, was justly vain of "the nice conduct of a clouded cane." The clouded cane we are assured is to come back, and so presumably will the Staines, Egham, and Windsor hat, for the idea of a gentleman in a plum colored coat and knee breeches, a yellow waistcoat and black stockings, as per advertisements, perambulating Bond Street in a "billy-cock" would be a step further along the road of sartorial degradation than a frock coat and a "billy-cock," which is indeed saying much. Now it is all very well to incite respectable citizens from the Stock Exchange and Lloyd's to "study fashions to adorn their bodies," and to advertise plum colored business suits with yellow waistcoats, silk stockings and shoes with silver buckles, but this is only a beginning of the vanities; and has any person ever found the limit of these vanities? To such a pitch did things come, when Elizabeth was Queen, that she did set "grave citizens" at every one of the gates of London to measure and cut the ruffles and break the rapier points of all those exceeding the official length. But then Elizabeth, like her father before her, was a determined person, with parental views on the question of government.

Ruffles are to return again, that is, if the tailors can after the manner of Garrick, succeed in whistling them back. But it is safe to say that neither the Home Secretary nor the Lord Mayor will supply the police at Temple Bar or Moorgate with yard measures wherewith to determine the official length. Even so there remains the important matter of the legs. It is undoubtedly true, as the advertisement says, that silk stockings do more justice than trousers to a "shapely limb," shapely limb is good, passing good, even if a trifle overworked: it has

been the joy of the fine writers for decades. Anyway nobody quarrels with the fact. Everybody, indeed, agrees to it, with all its more intimate insinuation. Did not the biographer of Sir Willoughby Patterne weave a whole chapter round six words of Mrs. Mountstuart Jenkinson's on the subject? Which, again, is all very well, but what if the gentleman from the Stock Exchange or the gentleman from Lloyd's should happen not to have "a leg." Messieurs the makers of clothes? and that is the fate of most of the castings from nature's mold. Will the many consent to be reviled for the vanity of the few?

It is, however, very hard to say what may not happen when Dame Fashion spreads her petticoats and makes her curtsy. Fathers of families become prodigal sons on such occasions. The worst of fashions is just this, that you never can tell what their devotees may not do. The gentlemen of the Court of Anjou were by no means regular in their ablutions, but they were so particular about their shoes that they were not happy until they had achieved sharply pointed toes two feet long which had to be fastened to their knees with silver chains; when Henry VIII was King, pointed toes were exchanged for square ones, with the result that Parliament, always fussing over dress, passed a law that no shoe was to be more than six inches across the toe. These, however, be but straws in a wilderness of chaff, in which every straw is a story in itself. Those London tailors are sowing fashion books, and the suburbs may reap tableaux vivants. As Mr. Shaw says, "You never can tell."

### Notes and Comments

STANDING on end, in a position which no self-respecting ship would ever willingly assume, the super-ocean liner promised by the plans of the United States Shipping Board would lift her bow 250 feet higher than the tower of the Woolworth Building in New York. The plan promises two such vessels, and the beginning of a four-day service between England and America, for the oil burners will carry fuel for some 7000 miles, the cargo is to be limited to passengers, baggage, mail, and express packages, and the "turn around," as the maritime phrase describes the coming and going of a liner, will not be lengthened by the necessity of taking on fuel. The Leviathan, standing up, would be 200 feet taller than the New York skyscraper mentioned, but apparently little time is left her to enjoy the distinction of being the largest vessel afloat.

THE inauguration of a prohibition campaign in Scotland is, in some respects, a more significant event than appears on the surface. This is particularly the case in so far as, with the exception of Finland and Norway, Scotland thus is the first country in Europe to attempt to grapple with the liquor menace uncompromisingly. The fact, moreover, that the campaign was opened under the auspices of the wife of the Premier, who had never before made her appearance on the temperance platform in Scotland, lent additional interest to the situation. The heaven is surely at work, and when even a casual observer looks back but twenty years, what he sees is enough to dispel all apprehension as to the success of the world prohibition movement.

OF THE \$15,000,000 which Princeton University proposes to raise as an endowment fund, it is announced that the first million will endow 137 scholarships, each of which will be a war memorial to some Princeton graduate. One may believe that Princeton thus sets an example which will be widely followed by other American colleges. Such a memorial is, in its different way, perhaps even more impressive than the most enduring masonry. The example of the man it memorializes is perpetuated as a helpful force in the lives of others, and therefore in the life of the college and of the Nation.

### PINK PETUNIAS

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We trod wet garden-paths, with hearts as cold  
As the wet, sunless bricks: and where the spring  
Careless had tossed her heaps of growing things,  
The dry stalks shivered—shrunk, old,  
And stripped, like us, of summer's bloom and gold.

And then—the mistral wafts a sweet surprise,  
A pungent perfume—as Elissa's breath  
Of clove pinks where the warm sun lingereth—  
Were blown across the fields of Paradise.  
And sudden—in the sheltered garden-close,  
Bright drifts of fragile, fringed flower-dyes  
Like little, rosy clouds from sunset skies  
Transplanted down: and pink petunias smile  
As if 'twere May. Sweet tricksters! that beguile  
With their late bravery of pink and rose  
Even cold hearts, so for a little while  
They dream of spring and pink petunia blows.

AS THE tale comes from Paris, the management of the Hôtel Crillon, which housed the American peace delegates, added to its bill an item of \$500,000 for "loss of clientèle," and another of \$250,000 for "demoralization of staff by having accustomed them to receive wages above the ordinary standard." To which the American delegation, so it is said, replied by rendering a bill of \$500,000 for "advertisement of hotel by making it the American headquarters," and \$250,000 for "improvement of staff by teaching them American methods of work." Perhaps the story is too good to be true; but if it is correct one hopes, of course, that the Hôtel Crillon is satisfied.

IN A remarkable collection of autographic material which has just come from England to America, one of the most noteworthy items is closely related to the first English settlement in America. Sir Richard Greynville, a relative of Sir Walter Raleigh, established that settlement, and his autograph remains in very few British collections and is said never to have passed through an auction room. Signatures enough remain to show that Sir Richard, like other gentlemen of his time, seems to have spelled his name as he happened to feel like spelling it at the moment. One takes one's choice between Greynville, Grenville, Greenville, and Granville.